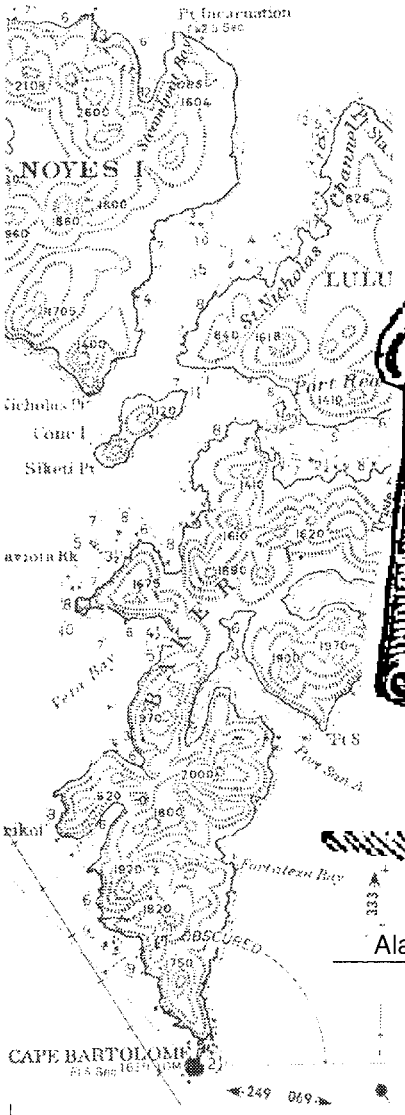
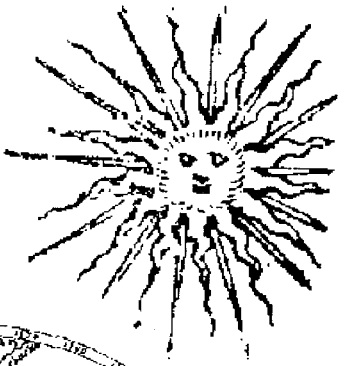
TIX Quickstart

by Kurt E. Savikko

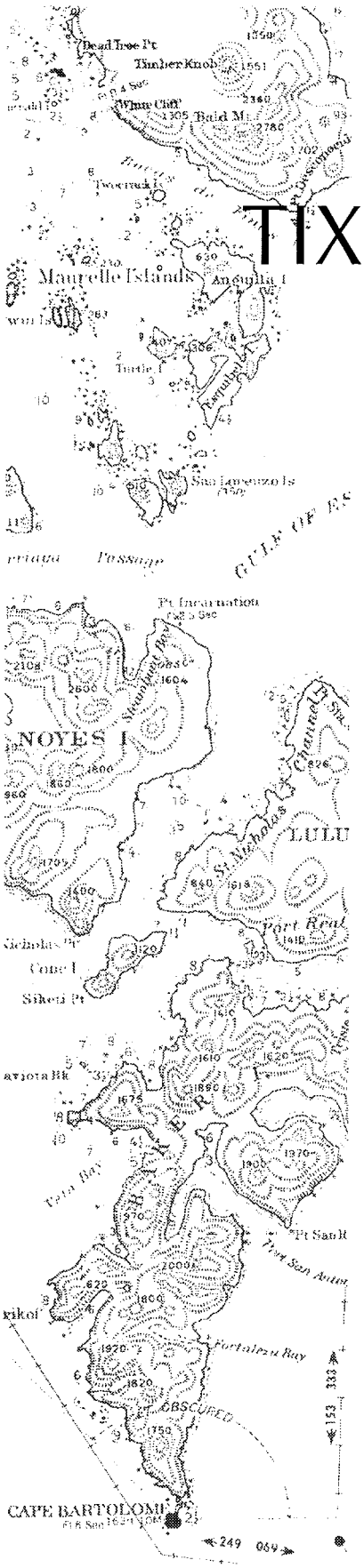




Alaska Department of Fish and Game • CFMD Division • Computer Services
SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 4

NOTICE

Within *TIX Quickstart* references are made to the *TIX User's Guide.* This guide is not yet available. If funding is provide in the future the *TIX User's Guide* will be produced. In the meantime, should you have problems or questions that cannot be answered by this booklet please contact Computer Services, (907) 465-4150.



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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Commercial Fisheries Management
and Development Division
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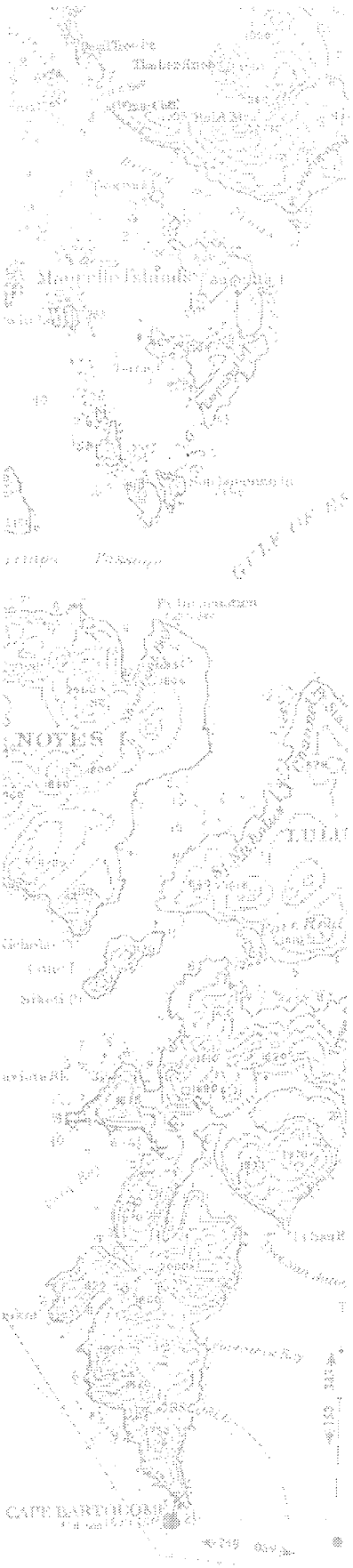
(907)465-4150

March 1994



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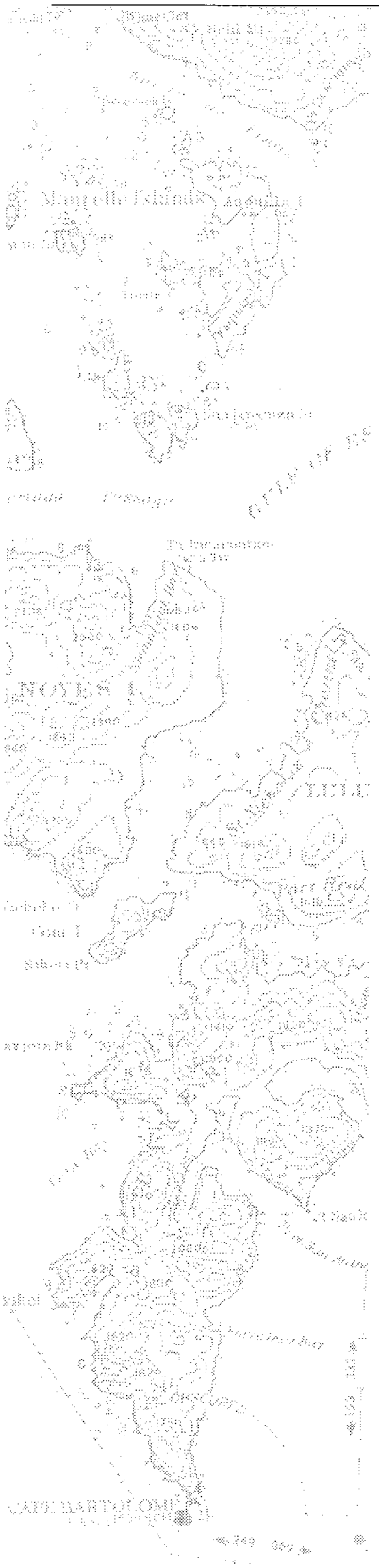

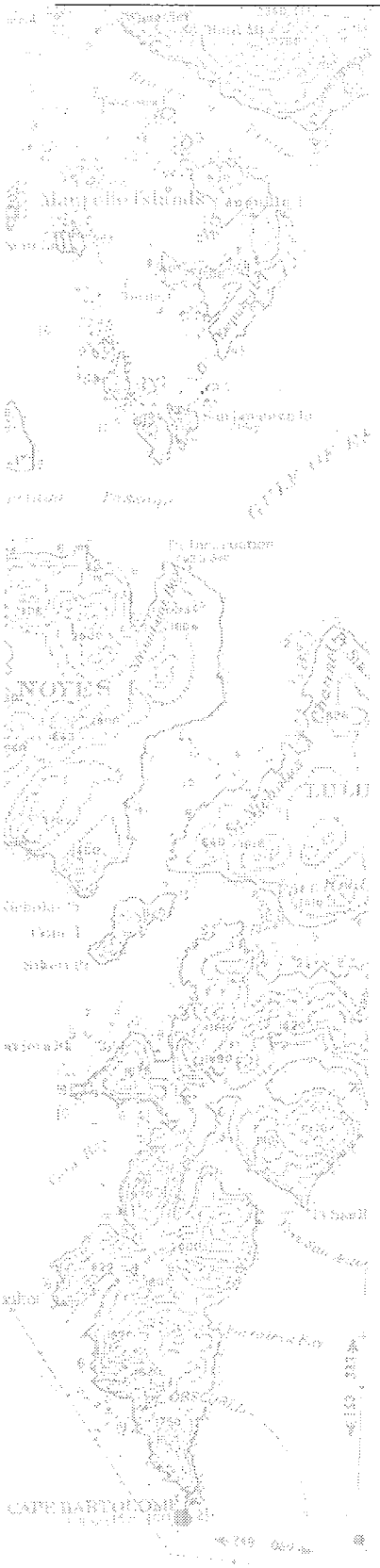

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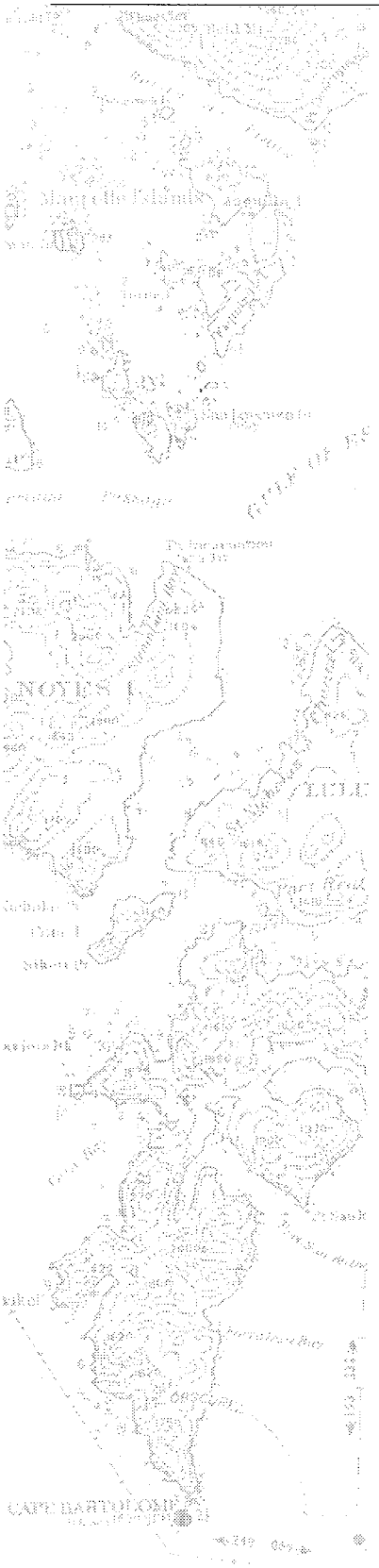

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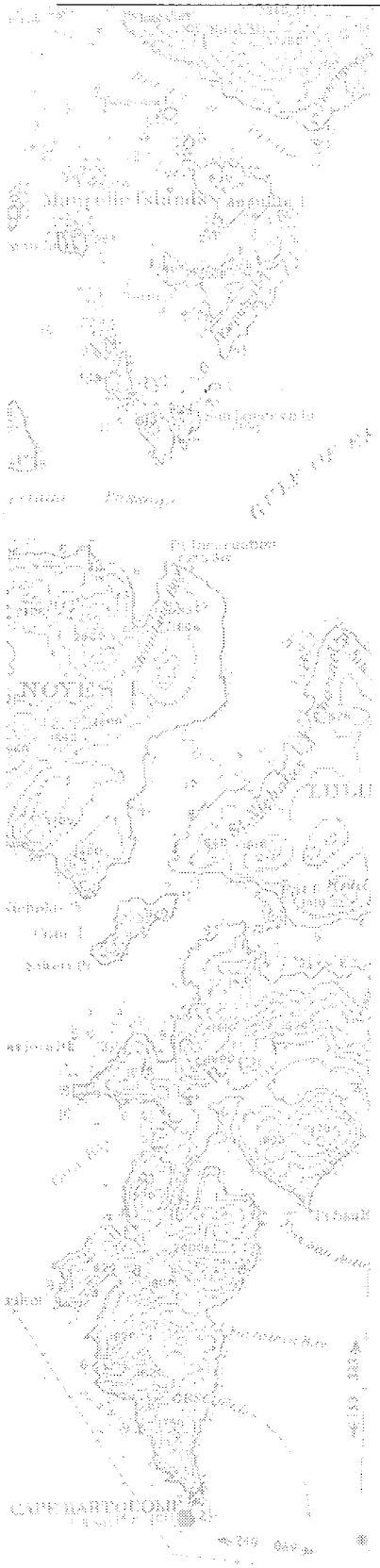

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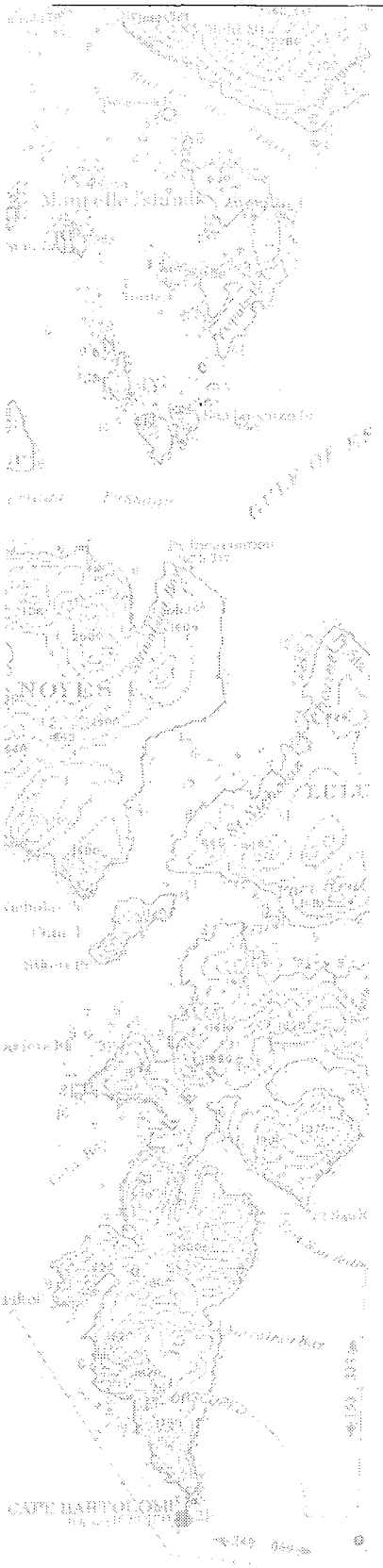


How to use this Quickstart Booklet

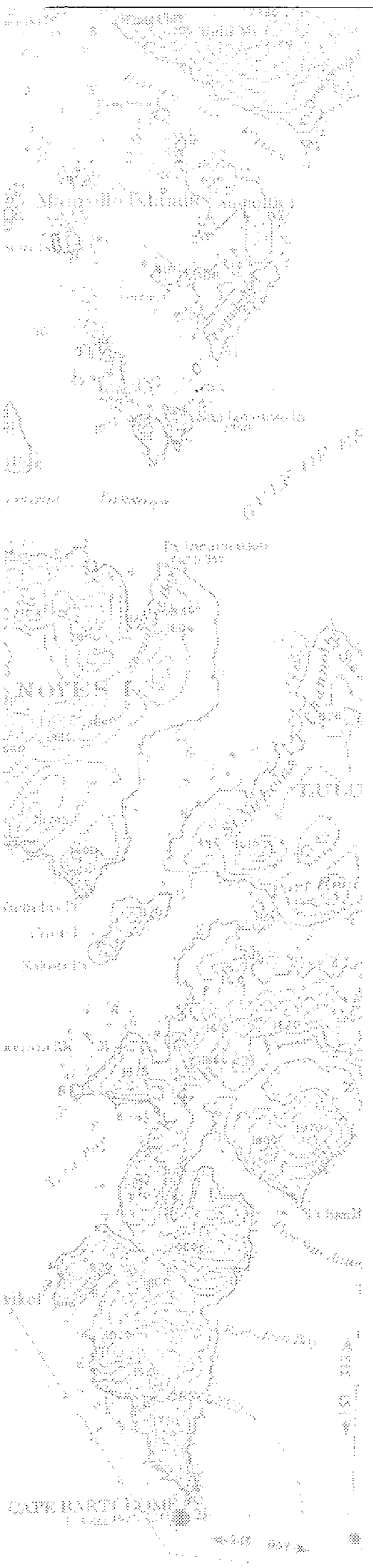
This booklet is intended as a guide for those who wish to produce standard reports (and to some extent custom reports and queries) from TIX without having to dig into the heftier, and more detailed *TIX User's Guide.* This booklet should be used only by those with a basic knowledge of the Fish Ticket System and Microsoft Windows. In keeping with the goal of immediate standard report production, the *TIX Quickstart Booklet* does not go into depth on given subjects or commands but instead gives a general overview of the program and its use. Those requiring a more in-depth view of the program, its use, and commands should refer to the *TIX User's Guide.* Chapters 2–5 of this booklet describe actual production scenarios for TIX reports and queries. These examples can be followed and reproduced using TIX to create similar reports or queries based on the user's own needs. Chapter 2, "Creating Predefined Reports with TIX," examines how one user creates a fast but detailed printed report using the TIX Predefined Report option. Examples of custom queries—a major component and attribute of TIX—are covered briefly in Chapter 3, "Charting with TIX Crosstab files and Excel," Chapter 4, "Spreadsheet Production with TIX Crosstab Queries," and Chapter 5, "Creating Database files with TIX Custom Queries." For a more detailed examination of the features and functions of TIX predefined reports and custom queries please refer to the *TIX User's Guide.*

Symbols and Conventions

The *TIX Quickstart Booklet* and the *TIX User's Guide* use certain symbols and conventions to aid in the documentation and illustration of the TIX Program.

The Keyboard

- The keys on your keyboard may not be labeled exactly as they are in the *TIX Quickstart Booklet* or the *TIX User's Guide.* Key names are shown using small capital letters. For example, the Control key is shown as CTRL; the escape key is shown as ESC.



- Keys are often used in combination or sequences. For example, CTRL+SHIFT means to hold down the CTRL key while pressing SHIFT. The combination ALT, F, A means to press and release each of these keys in order: first ALT, then F, and then A.

- ARROW keys is the collective name for the UP ARROW, DOWN ARROW, LEFT ARROW and RIGHT ARROW keys.

- To choose a command from a menu, you can use the mouse or press a key combination. Those choosing to use the keyboard rather than a mouse to select menu commands should be familiar with the use of mnemonics for Windows application menus and commands. For example: To select the OPEN command from the TIX FILE menu, the user will press ALT+F, then the O key.

Screen Features

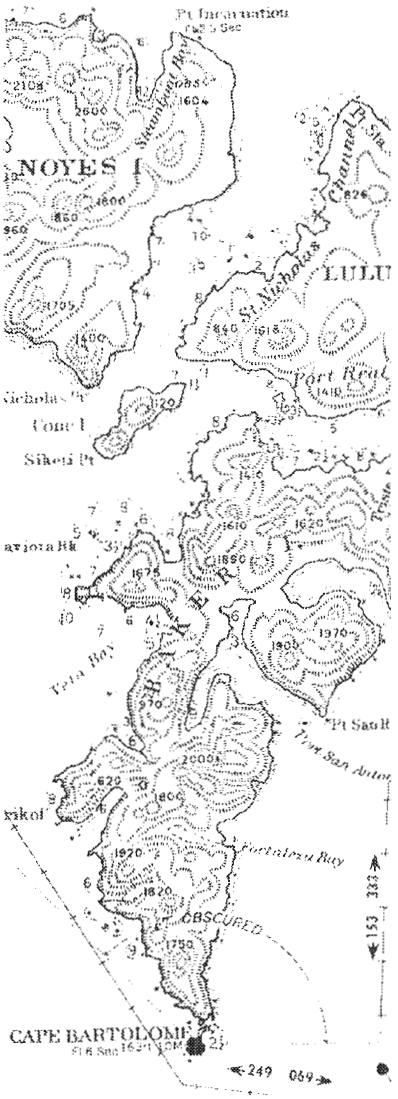
- Names for specific screen features such as menus, commands, dialog boxes, radio buttons, command buttons, etc., are shown using capital letters. For example: From the GEAR SELECTION dialog box select a sort order from the CHOICES list box then click OK.

  The general screen features themselves, however, are written using standard rules of capitalization. For example, the dialog box may or may not contain a list box with a scroll bar.

Text

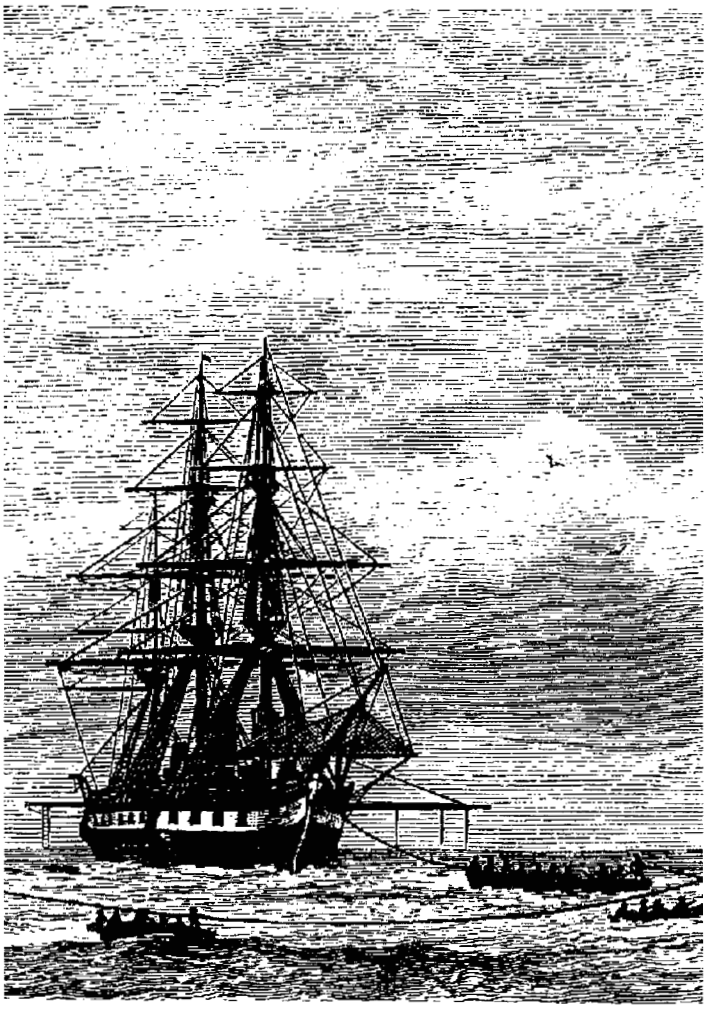
- Names of files are written in lower case italics. For example, the *t01024b.o2x* file will be produced when you run the program.

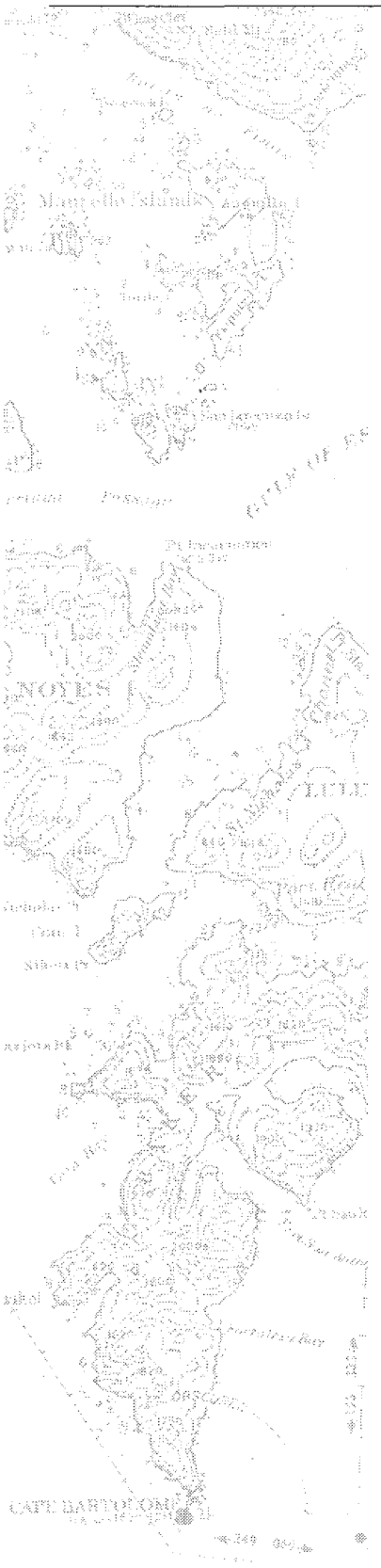
- Text that is to be typed into a field is indicated in italics. For example, a new Juneau user might type *Juneau* into the CITY: text box of the REQUESTER dialog box when trying to add his name and address to list of recognized TIX requesters.



Chapter 1

Introduction to TIX





Introducing TIX

Welcome to TIX—your new, easy-to-use, data-access tool for the Fish Ticket System Historical Database.

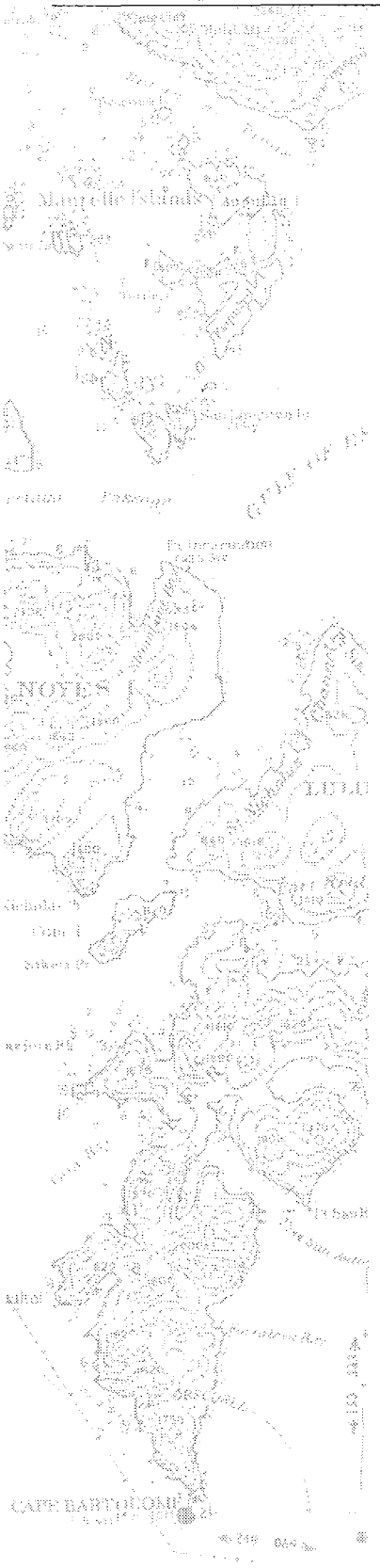
The TIX Program will put over 20 years of fishery harvest information at your fingertips. Using TIX's intuitive, graphical design, you can create simple or complex queries all by pointing and clicking with your mouse (keyboard users can use mnemonic controls and the TAB key to produce the same results). The requested data can then be transformed into reports, or formatted specifically for your application needs—be they spreadsheets, graphs, databases, or documents. Submitted requests are handled automatically; you can make database queries using only the criteria you desire (from the vast array of possible selection parameters), and then initialize the requested "job." The TIX system will then run your job request and output the data in an electronic form to match your application needs or print the data as a report—usually in a matter of minutes. The data search, formatting, and output process can even be watched and/or modified using a special job queue monitoring utility that accompanies TIX.

The TIX program can make data researching fun. So let's get started...

...oh yes, before we do so, there's one last thing and it's extremely important.

Confidentiality of Fish Tickets, Queries, and Reports

Under Alaska Statute 16.05.815 the department's fish ticket records are confidential. This means that the historical fish ticket data that you will be accessing through the network may not be released outside the department. This code is explained more thoroughly in the *Fish Ticket System User's Guide.* If you have any doubts about a request for data, please forward it to headquarters to be processed. If you have questions about these laws, contact the division's regulations specialist.



The historical data will be accessed through Computer Services' Novell Network. Because networks can provide easy access to data for a large number of people, security is always a concern. Passwords are therefore required to access both the network and the TIX System. Users may customize their password as desired, but as with any password protected system, great care should be taken to guarantee that the selected password is both difficult to guess for others and yet easily remembered by the valid user.

Requesting Access to TIX

TIX is designed to work in the Microsoft Windows environment. All wide-area network, Windows users may request access to TIX by following these procedures:

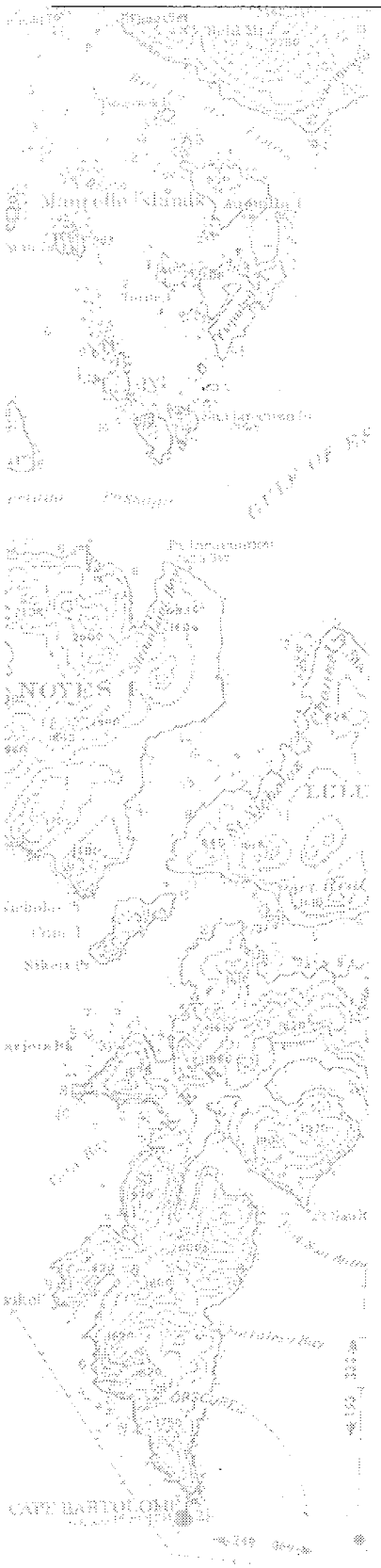
1. The user should request—by phone, electronic mail, or regular mail—a TIX Logon ID form from Computer Services at ADF&G headquarters in Juneau. A form will be mailed to the requester.

2. The user should fill out the TIX Logon ID form completely and return it to Computer Services. User information will be enter into a database and a TIX Logon ID assigned. A Logon ID Assignment will be sent back to the user.

Once a Logon ID is assigned to a user he or she can begin working with the program and make data requests.

Basic TIX Procedures

TIX uses what is commonly called a GUI or graphical user interface. What this means in layman's terms is that the program's commands and procedures are controlled graphically by pointing and clicking with a mouse or pointing device (sometimes in conjunction with keyboard use) instead of a being controlled solely by keyboard strokes. The keyboard



can still be used for text entry or in conjunction with mnemonics for selection of menus and/or commands (menu based or buttons).

Program commands or selections are made from drop-down menus or from within displays known as dialog boxes. By pointing at a menu command and clicking with your left mouse button you select that command and then activate it. Selections in dialog boxes are made in a similar fashion by pointing and clicking on the required selection but then clicking again on the dialog box's acceptance button (usually the OK button).

Because of its graphical user interface, the TIX program tends to be easy-to-use, quick, and even enjoyable. Those familiar with other Windows applications should have very little trouble moving through the TIX application screens and dialog boxes. However, should you require additional assistance or information concerning graphical user interfaces please see the Basic TIX Procedures section in the *TIX User's Guide* (Chapter 1) or your *Microsoft Windows User's Guide.*

Getting Started

The TIX program will be loaded on your local server and accessible once a Logon ID has been setup.

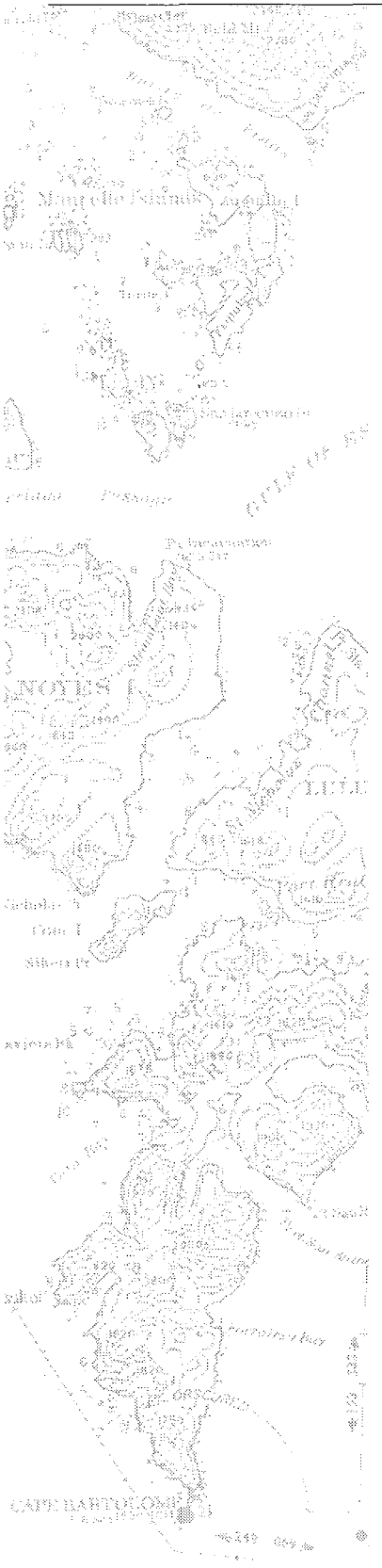
From the FILE menu of your Windows Program Manager select the NEW command. Click on the PROGRAM ITEM radio button and then click on the OK button. The PROGRAM ITEM PROPERTIES dialog box will display. You will need to fill in the required information for the TIX program—this will include the description (TIX), the command line (path to the server-based TIX program; for example, *p:\tix\tix.exe*), and the working directory (place where any application produced files will be stored; if this is left blank the default will be the directory in which the *tix.exe* file is located). An icon file, *tix.ico,* can be found with the other TIX program files and used in your Program Manager or you may use an icon of your own choosing.

TIX Reports and Queries: Types and Advantages

TIX can create a remarkable variety of reports and queries. Deciding exactly which route to take will depend largely on the nature of the request and the output format desired. Table A should help you decide which TIX report or query will best suit your needs. Compare the advantages and output formats available for each then give TIX a try!

Table A.
The three types of TIX reports/ queries and their advantages.

TIX Predefined Reports	TIX Custom Queries	TIX Crosstab Queries
• Produces same reports as current Fish Ticket System—so easily learned and used. • A variety of report types available for each fishery defined by commonly requested parameters: e.g., time, effort, species, pounds, numbers, gear, etc. • The ability to conveniently query by combined gears (all fisheries) or combined species, stat areas, etc. (shellfish and groundfish fisheries). • Reports can include a number of break levels to better define the final format of the printed data. • Queries on values and roe percentage only available through Predefined Reports. • Best for quick and easy printed report production. **Output Format**: Printed reports only.	• Capable of querying and presenting the same data as Predefined Reports (though not in the exact same printed format), plus much more. Does require additional user input when compared to Predefined Reports. • Reports and queries can be more comprehensive than with Predefined Reports—even across fisheries—and more closely focused on only required parameters. • More sort and summary functions than Predefined Reports. Sorting can be in any order. • Numbers and pounds factoring available. • Output is not restricted to printed reports (see *Output Format:* below). • Best for printed reports, or database and spreadsheet use. **Output Format**: Printed reports or as a variety electronic output files (ASCII, R:BASE, dBASE, Lotus 1-2-3, Data Interchange Format, WordPerfect, etc.)	• Produces crosstabulation data output files for use in spreadsheets or tables. • Reports and queries can be more comprehensive than those created using the Predefined Reports—even across fisheries—and more closely focused on only required parameters. • More sort and summary functions than Predefined Reports, but crosstab format reduces the number of sort orders to one horizontally and nine vertically. • Numbers and pounds factoring available. • Best choice for charts or graphs based on a spreadsheet crosstabulation data. **Output Format**: TIX Crosstab Lotus 1-2-3 file format (may be used in any application capable of importing a Lotus 1-2-3 file).

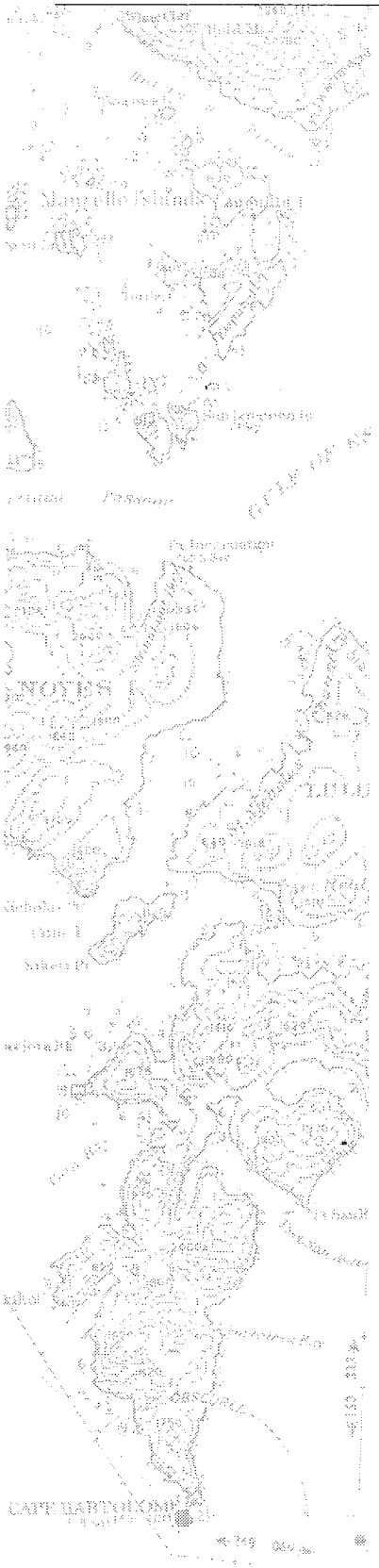


Learning by Example

The following chapters contain four different report scenarios illustrating the capabilities and usefulness of the TIX system. Each of these scenarios involves the retrieval of data via TIX queries, and then use of this data in either a printed report, database, spreadsheet, or graph. (While every attempt has been made to have these scenarios represent real life situations and needs, they may not reflect your exact needs or uses for the TIX program.) The four scenarios are as follows:

- **Chapter 2: Sockeye Salmon Catch by drift and set gillnets in all regions for 1992:** Amy needs to produce a written report for an Anchorage legislator detailing the breakdown of the state's sockeye salmon harvest by drift and set gillnets for the year 1992. She decides that a predefined salmon report (type C) would provide the necessary information and she requests such a report through TIX. She monitors the processing of her query through the TIX companion utility, Queue, and after she has had a chance to review the brief output in queue, asks that the report be autoprinted. Amy then delivers the report to the legislator as requested.

- **Chapter 3: Alaska Peninsula vs. Kuskokwim Chum Salmon Harvests, 1987–1992:** Residents of the Kuskokwim River area argue that the Alaska Peninsula chum salmon fisheries has adversely impacted their own chum salmon fishery. To compare the timing and size of the areas' harvests, Susan, an ADF&G biologist in Anchorage, uses TIX to create a Crosstab query for the last six years of the area chum fisheries. She produces a chart in Excel which illustrates the run timings for the South and North Peninsula chum salmon fisheries as well as the Kuskokwim River chum salmon fishery. The chart shows that the South Peninsula fishery may be influencing the Kuskokwim River harvest numbers, but the North Peninsula fishery actually occurs later than the Kuskokwim River fishery and thus should not have a perceivable influence on the river fishery.

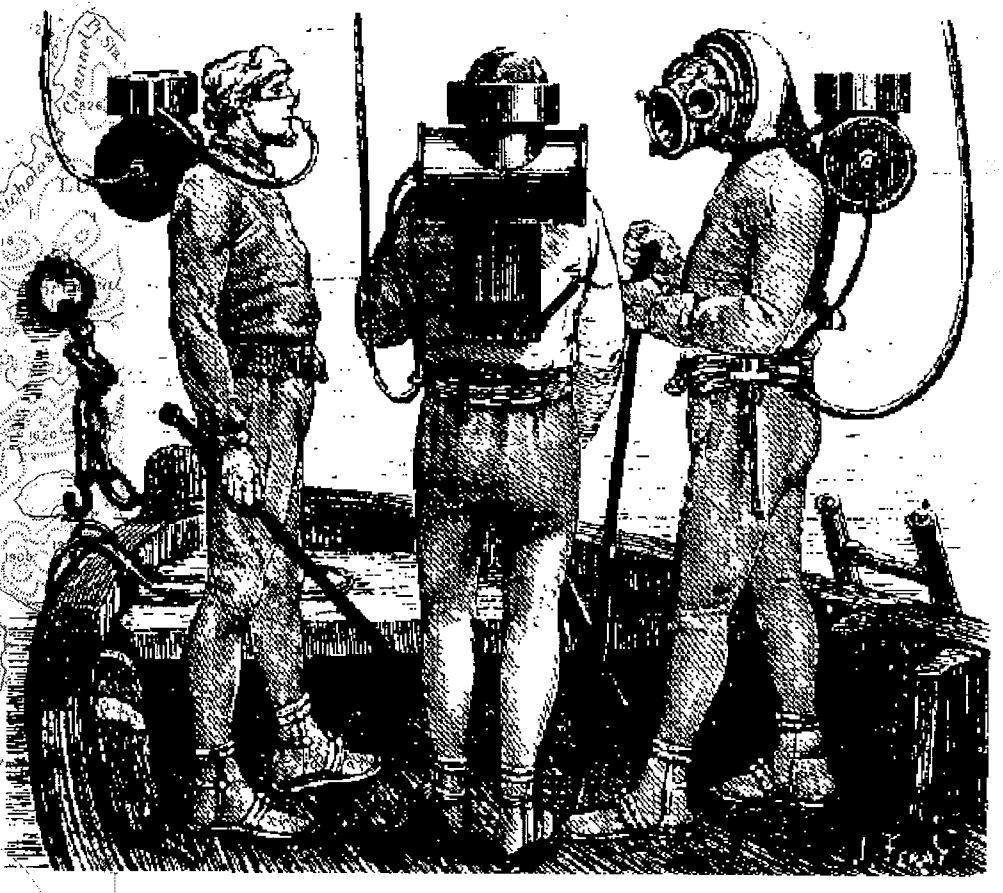


- **Chapter 4: Togiak Herring Fishery, 1983–1992:** George, an Anchorage Commercial Fisheries herring biometrician, would like to compare the Togiak herring catch by purse seines with the catch by herring gillnets for the last 10 years. George uses a TIX Crosstab to capture and format the data. He will need the output data file in Juneau to create spreadsheet handouts at a headquarters meeting the next day. Because time is short, he routes the output data file to a coworker in Juneau via E-mail using the TIX companion utility Queue. George flies to Juneau, retrieves the E-mail message and data file attachment, expands the file to get at the TIX Crosstab file, then brings the data into Quattro Pro for Windows. He fine tunes a spreadsheet in Quattro Pro and prints it out for distribution at the meeting.

- **Chapter 5: King and Tanner Crab Catches by ADF&G Vessel number, lbs., catch number, species and management area, 1985–1992:** Ernest, an ADF&G shellfish biometrician, is asked to produce an R:BASE file of data on the 1995–1992 king and tanner crab catches (in pounds and numbers) by ADF&G vessel number. This data is to be further sorted by species and year for the management areas of Dutch Harbor, Bering Sea, Aleutians, Bristol Bay, and Norton Sound. The data in this R:BASE file will then be compared and combined with data from a CFEC database and registered pot records from the areas involved to produce working models from which to estimate fishery durations.

Chapter 2

Creating a Predefined Report with TIX



Features Illustrated in this Example

- Predefined Reports
- Changing your logon password
- New requester setup
- Queue utility
- Auto-printing

Statewide Sockeye Salmon Catch by drift and set gillnets for 1992

Amy, an ADF&G employee in Anchorage, has been asked by a local legislator to provide overall statewide catch figures for sockeye salmon for the year 1992. She does not require a detailed breakdown of the fishery effort by areas, vessels, or specifics other than the gears, drift gillnet and set gillnet, so she decides to run a simple TIX predefined salmon report.

Amy double-clicks on the TIX icon from the Program Manager screen in Windows. The TIX LOGON dialog box appears. She enters her logon ID and password and clicks on the OK button. The TIX main screen displays (Fig. 2.1).

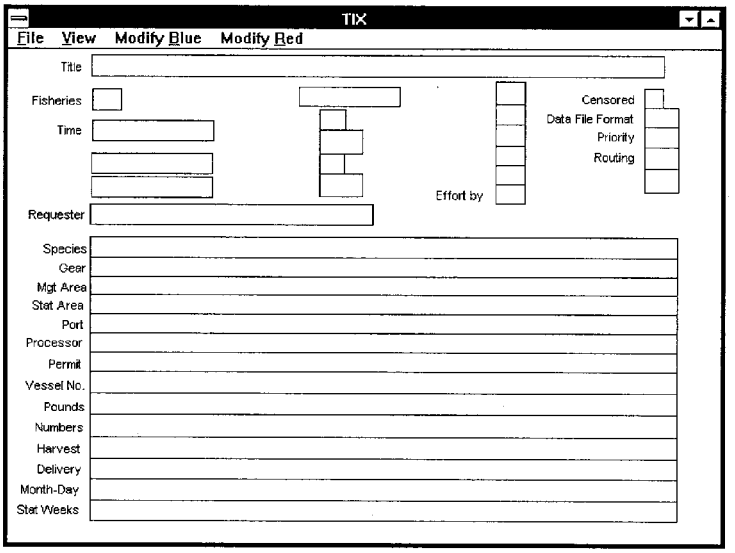


Figure 2.1 The TIX main screen.

Amy remembers that it has been quite a while since she last changed her Logon Password. Knowing that it will just take a moment, she clicks on the FILE menu and selects the PREFERENCES... command. The PREFERENCES dialog box appears (Fig. 2.2). Amy clicks on the CHANGE PASSWORD check box then places the cursor insertion point in the OLD PASSWORD: text box. She types in her old password and then presses the TAB key to move the insertion point to the NEW PASSWORD: text box. She types in a new password, presses the TAB key again to move to the RETYPE NEW PASSWORD:

Changing your TIX Logon Password

- Open the PREFERENCES dialog box and click on the CHANGE PASSWORD check box.
- Type your present password into the OLD PASSWORD: text box.
- Type your a new password into the NEW PASSWORD: text box.
- Type your new password once again in the RETYPE NEW PASSWORD: text box and click on the OK button.

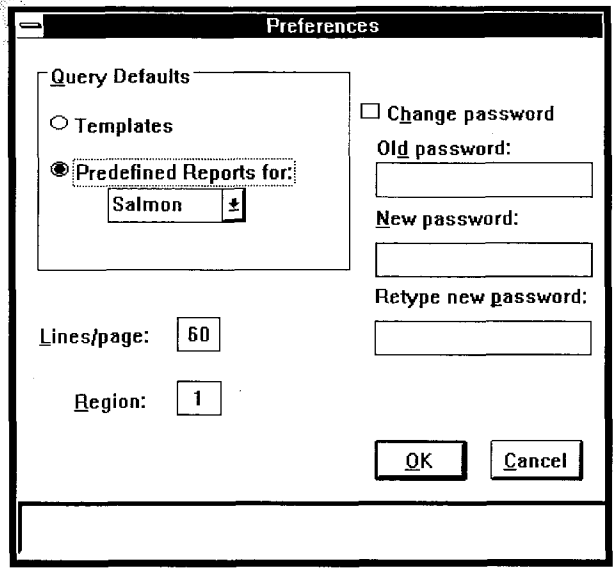


Figure 2.2
The PREFERENCE dialog box can be used to set program defaults for reports and queries, and also to control the user's logon password.

text box, and types the new password one more time. She clicks on the OK button and is returned to the TIX main screen. Her password has been change and she is now ready to run her required predefined report.

Amy clicks on the FILE menu and selects the OPEN command (Fig. 2.3). The OPEN dialog box appears. Amy makes sure that the PREDEFINED REPORTS FOR: radio button is selected and then chooses F SALMON from the nearby combo box. A listing of the various report types will be displayed in a box below this section (Fig. 2.4). After examining the listed report types, Amy decides that a type C Salmon report will provide the information she requires sorted by gear types. She requests a type C report by clicking the report description line C BY GEAR. [NUMBER, LBS.], and then clicks on the OPEN button.

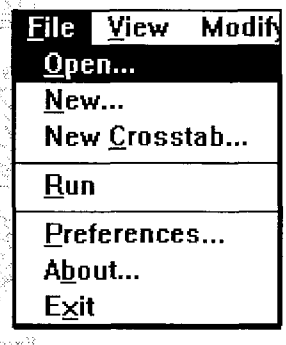


Figure 2.3
The OPEN command in the FILE drop-down menu.

The REQUIRED DATA FOR PREDEFINED TEMPLATES dialog box displays (Fig. 2.5). There are four section boxes in this dialog box: TIME BREAK, YEARS SELECT, BREAK LEVEL and EFFORT BY. Amy moves to each section and makes selections based on her needs. She is only interested in

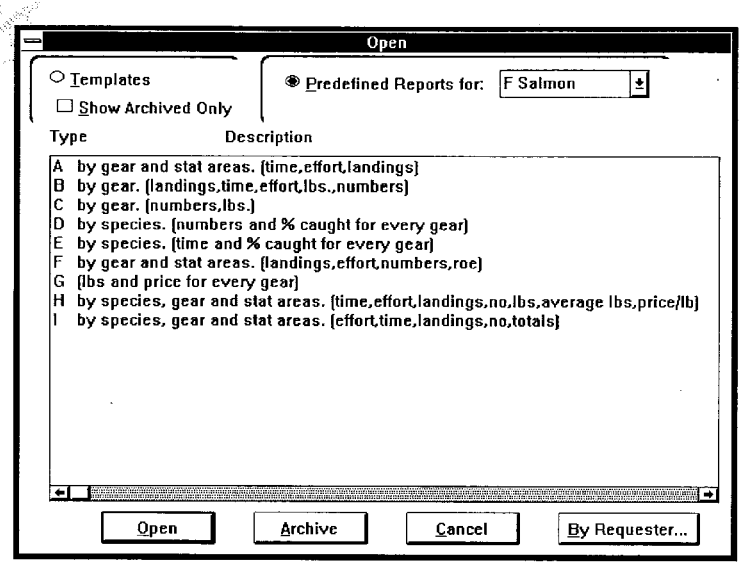


Figure 2.4
The OPEN dialog box with predefined salmon reports shown.

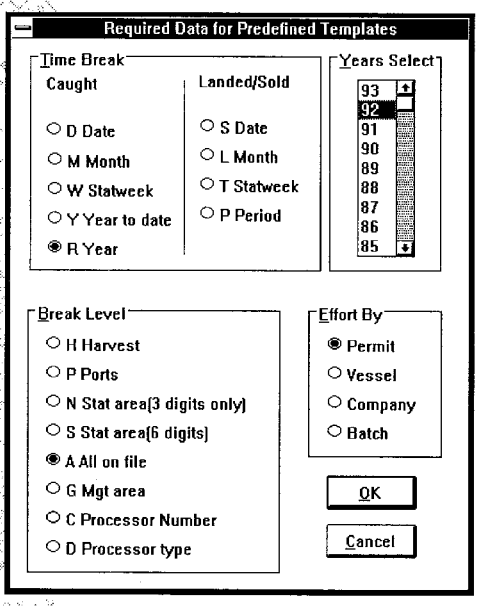


Figure 2.5
The REQUIRED DATA FOR PREDEFINED REPORTS dialog box.

the total sockeye catch for the two separate gillnet gears so she selects R YEAR from the TIME BREAK section box. Next, she clicks on 92 (1992) in the YEARS SELECT section. She is interested in all break levels for the catch so she clicks on the A ALL ON FILE radio button in the BREAK LEVEL section box. Finally, she interested in the effort by all permit holders so she makes sure the PERMIT radio button is selected (usually the default anyway) and then clicks on the dialog box's OK button. The GEAR SELECTION dialog box appears (Fig. 2.6).

Because Amy is requesting a very simple report she will not need to create a sort order for the gear types queried. If Amy had requested either a type D, E, or G Salmon (or Herring) report she could now select sort parameters from the CHOICES list box and define their sort order in the ORDER list box. This would allow "shaping" of a report to better fit

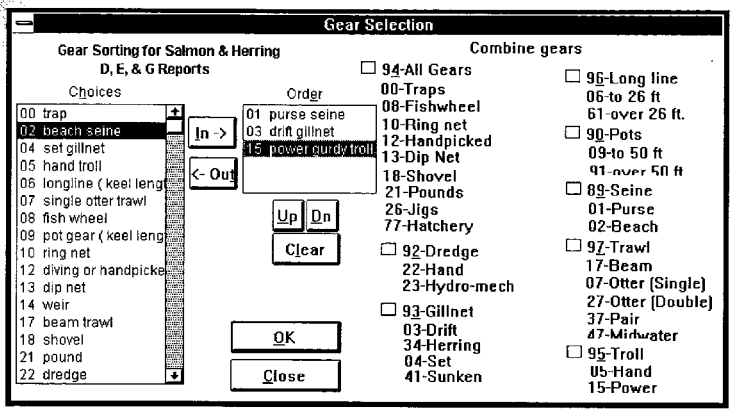


Figure 2.6
The GEAR SELECTION dialog box.

her exact needs. This is particularly useful for complex reports where the ability to sort the order in which selected parameter queries are presented can mean the difference between an easy to follow report or a disorganized collection of information. Because she has selected a type C Salmon report she does not have this sort option available to her.

Elsewhere in this same dialog box (the COMBINE GEARS section), she could ask for a combined query of all gillnet gears if she so desired. This would not break down the actual totals for the drift gillnet vs. set gillnet gears. Amy makes no selections in the COMBINE GEARS section. She instead clicks on the OK button to continue the report definition process. The TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box appears (Fig. 2.7).

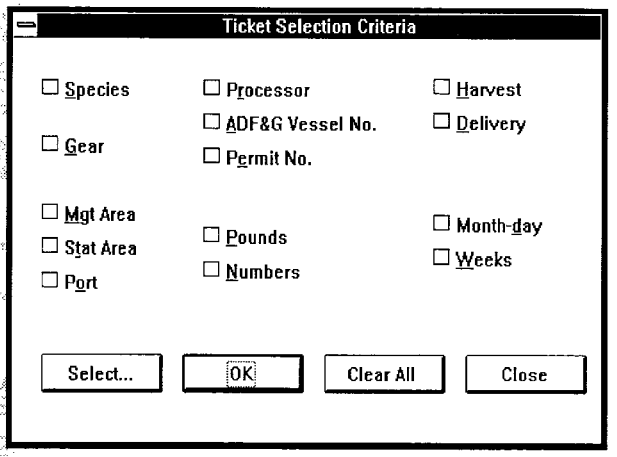


Figure 2.7
To obtain precise definition for a report or query the user should make careful selections from the control parameters in the TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box.

It is by way of this dialog box that Amy will specify both the species of salmon and the gears she would like the query to cover. She clicks on the check boxes next to SPECIES and GEAR, then clicks on the SELECT... button.

The SPECIES CODES SELECTION dialog box appears and she clicks on 420 SALMON, SOCKEYE, then clicks on the OK button. Next, the GEAR CODES SELECTION dialog box displays and Amy clicks on 03 DRIFT GILLNET and 04 SET GILLNET, then clicks on the OK button. The selection parameter titles SPECIES and GEAR are now displayed in green (and no longer check-marked) which indicates that selection have been made from their corresponding codes selection dialog boxes. If Amy thought it necessary she could select on any of the check boxes in this dialog box and further focus the query by selecting additional parameters. In this instance, however, Amy is satisfied with the selections she has made and now clicks on the OK button. The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box displays (Fig. 2.8).

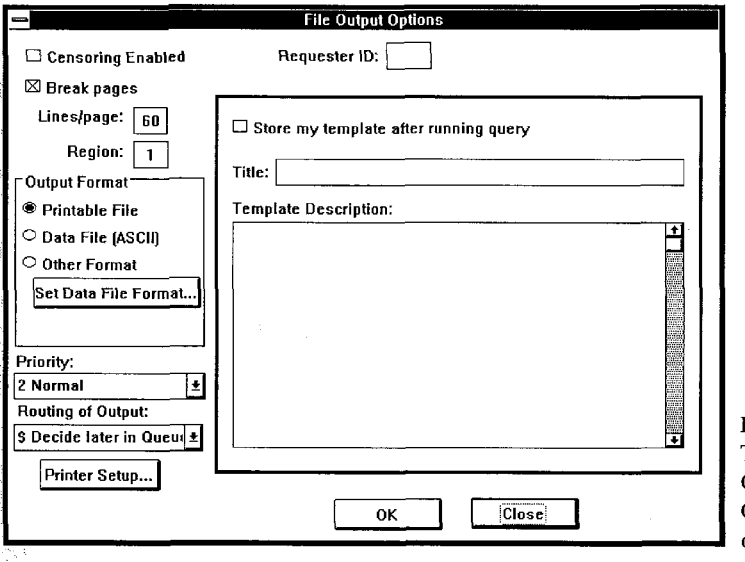


Figure 2.8 The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box.

Amy can now specify how she would like the output routed. Because she is interested in a printed report, Amy clicks on the PRINTER SETUP... button located in the lower left corner of the dialog box and selects the required printer. She clicks on the OK button in the SELECT PRINTER dialog box. Her printer setup is complete but TIX will still hold the completed report in queue unless she makes an Auto-Print selection from the ROUTING OF OUTPUT: combo box located just above the PRINTER SETUP... button. Amy clicks on the down-arrow of the ROUTING OF OUTPUT: combo box and

a list of routing options displays. She selects P AUTO-PRINT from the list and the combo box closes and displays her routing selection. Next, Amy enters a report title in the TITLE: text box. She wants to store a template of this report so she marks the STORE MY TEMPLATE AFTER RUNNING QUERY check box by clicking on it.

Having completed all the routing information for this query, Amy clicks on the OK button to continue into the REQUESTER dialog box. Amy believes this legislator will make many future requests so she decides to add the legislator to the current table of requesters by entering the required data in the REQUESTER dialog box and clicking on the ADD button. In the future any requested reports or queries made by this legislator can be identified specifically by his or her requester name and TIX will maintain a list of all such requests for reference and utilization. Amy types in the necessary information into the text fields (using either her mouse or the keyboard tab key to move the insertion point around on the screen), clicks on the TYPE: combo box arrow and selects STATE AGENCIES, and then finally clicks on the ADD button (to add the legislator to the Requester Table) and the OK button. The next time a request comes in from this same legislator, the she can go to the REQUESTER dialog box,

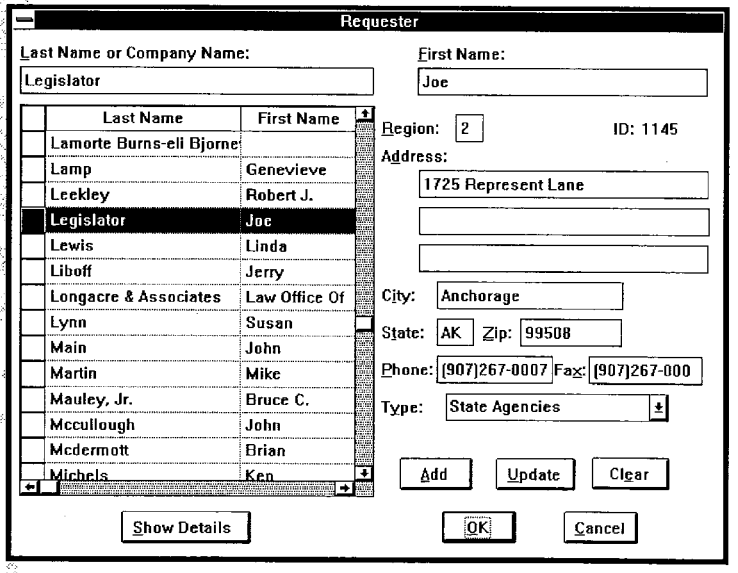


Figure 2.9
The REQUESTER dialog box with requester details shown.

find and select the legislator's listing in the Requester Table and click on the SHOW DETAILS button to fill in all the fields of the REQUESTER dialog box before continuing (Fig. 2.9). Amy now clicks on the OK button. TIX closes out all dialog boxes and returns to the TIX main screen displaying all selected query parameters and output options.

Everything looks fine so Amy requests the FILE menu and clicks on the RUN command. A message box appears showing Amy's job number. She makes note of the number then clicks on the box's OK button to make the message box disappear.

From the VIEW menu Amy selects the JOB QUEUE command to pull up TIX's companion utility, Queue. She clicks on the PENDING ANY PROCESSING button and double-clicks on her job listing to pull up the job's detail window (her job will be identified by its number, by a time and date stamp, and by her LOGON ID). Amy clicks on the CHRONOLOGY button and views the current job progress (Fig. 2.10). By clicking on the CHRONOLOGY button every few minutes she can continue to update the displayed chronology and eventually see when the job has completed its processing. The data is sent to the specified printer and the report printed.

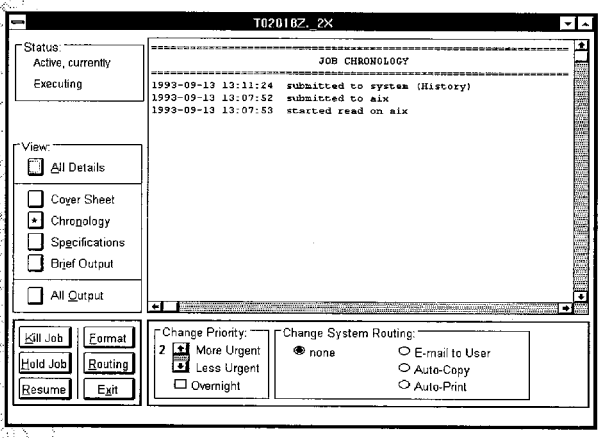
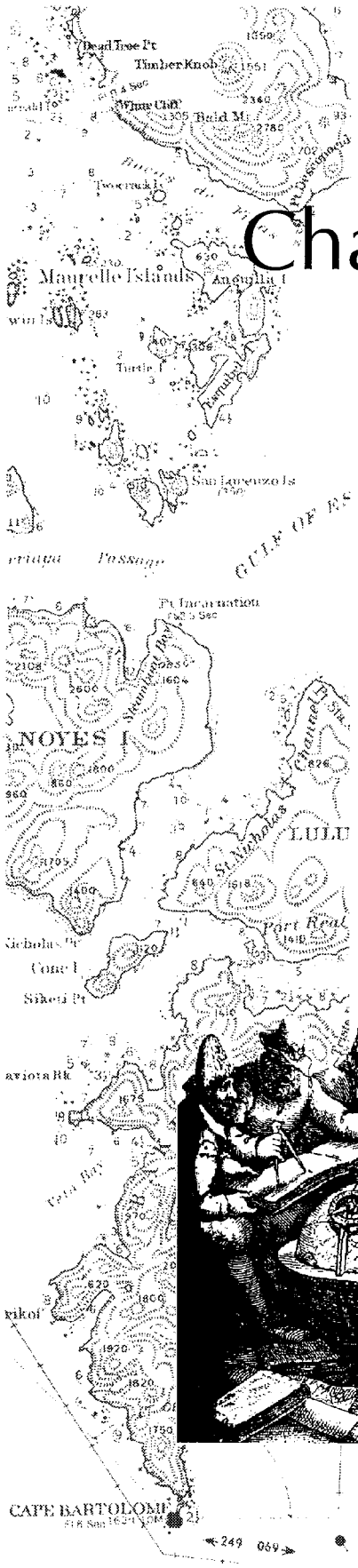


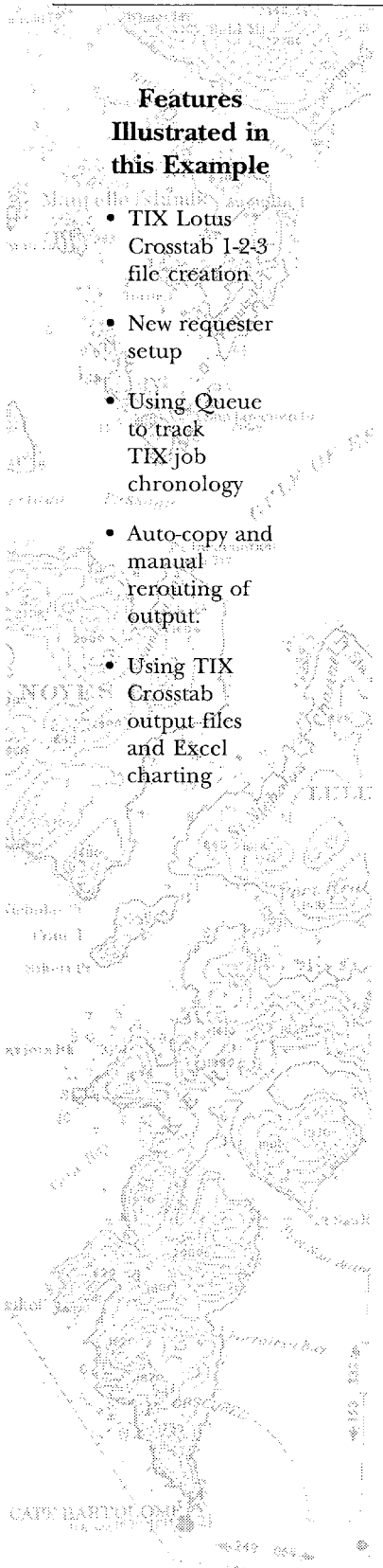
Figure 2.10
The Queue utility's job details screen displaying the chronology of job t02018._2x.

Amy picks up the report from her printer, checks it for content and any obvious errors, and then has it delivered to the legislator's local office.



Chapter 3

Charting with TIX Crosstab files and Excel



Features Illustrated in this Example

- TIX Lotus Crosstab 1-2-3 file creation
- New requester setup
- Using Queue to track TIX job chronology
- Auto-copy and manual rerouting of output.
- Using TIX Crosstab output files and Excel charting

North and South Peninsula vs. Kuskokwim River Chum Salmon Harvests, 1989–1992

A complaint has been registered with Fish and Game that the current Alaska Peninsula chum salmon fisheries have adversely affected the number of fish available to the Kuskokwim River residents. Susan, an ADF&G biologist based in Anchorage, decides to use TIX to compare the timing and size of the area fisheries. Her plan is to query the Historical Fish Ticket System database, create a Lotus Crosstab 1-2-3 file, and then import this file into Excel and chart the information. If there is a problem with the timing and size of the fisheries involved it should become evident once charted.

Susan gets into her Windows environment and double-clicks on the TIX program icon. TIX responds with a logon dialog box into which Susan types her logon user name, *SUSANL,* and her password, *xxxxx,* then clicks on the OK button. TIX connects to the Fish Ticket System database and loads required code information. The TIX main screen displays (Fig. 2.1).

From the FILE menu (accessed by clicking on FILE in the TIX menu bar) Susan selects the NEW CROSSTAB... command. The REQUIRED DATA FOR CUSTOM QUERY dialog box appears. Susan clicks on the FISHERY RANGE drop-down combo boxes and changes them to the 1 SALMON selections. Susan wants to get a representative sampling so she decides to perform a query on the preceding six years of area chum harvest data. Susan moves the cursor to the YEAR RANGE section, clicks on the first YY box, and types *87.* She tabs to the other YY box and types *92.* (The data query will now be focused only on the year range 1987-1992.) She then clicks on the OK button.

The CROSSTAB dialog box displays (Fig. 3.1). Susan can now have TIX focus specifically on the cross tabulation parameters she desires by selecting only those parameters she wants for the horizontal and vertical axes. She can also specify whether she would like the sum figures factored or specified by measured units.

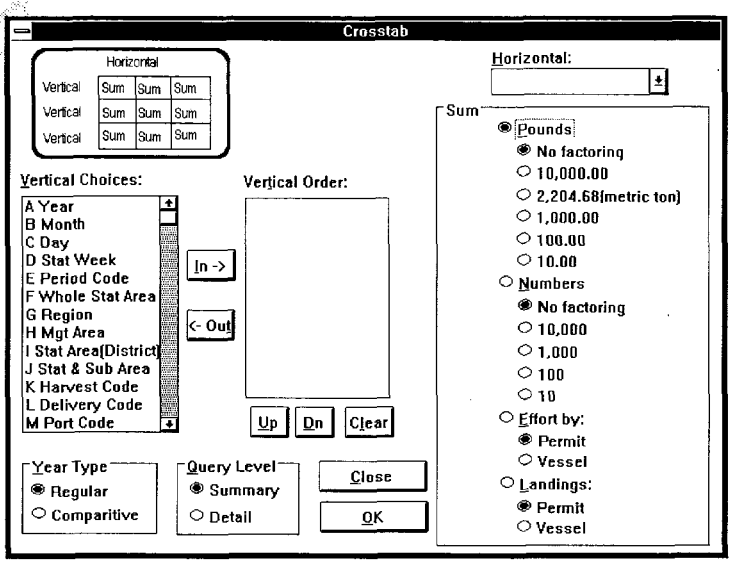
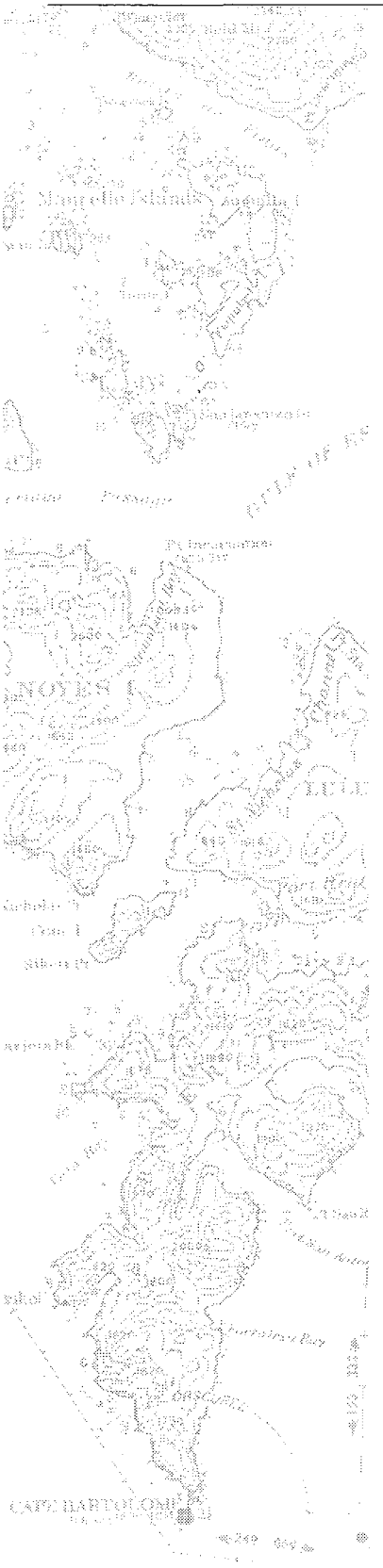


Figure 3.1
The CROSSTAB dialog box provides for the selection of vertical and horizontal axes parameters as well as other query focusing options.

To best visualize when the chum salmon runs are arriving and the numbers harvested, Susan decides to sort the data by the fishery stat weeks. This will in essence average out one year against the next and give a more realistic view of what usually occurs, rather than show what happen only in 1987 or 1988, and so on. Susan selects D STAT WEEK from the VERTICAL CHOICES: list box, then clicks on the IN→ button to insert this sort parameter into the VERTICAL ORDER: box. This sort order choice will determine the y-axis of her final chart.

Next, she decides to use the horizontal axis to represent the different stat areas she will be examining. She clicks on the HORIZONTAL: combo box and selects I STAT AREA (DISTRICT). ***Note: Care should be taken when selecting on either vertical or horizontal sort order items as the items themselves and the order in which they are listed—in the case of the VERTICAL ORDER: list box—will define the appearance and usefulness of the whole report or query.*** She also chooses NUMBERS, NO FACTORING from the SUM section box, then clicks on the OK button. The TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box appears (Fig. 2.7).

Susan decides that she should narrow-down the focus of her data search by specifying the species, management area, and even the statistical areas in this dialog box. She clicks on the check boxes for these parameter groups then clicks on the



SELECT... button. The SPECIES CODES SELECTION dialog box displays. Susan clicks on 450 SALMON, CHUM, then clicks on the OK button. Next, the MANAGEMENT AREA/ REGION CODES SELECTION box appears. Susan selects M ALASKA PENINSULA and W KUSKOKWIM by clicking on them in the CODES AND DESCRIPTION LIST: list box, then clicks on the OK button. Finally, the STATISTICAL AREA CODES SELECTION dialog box appears. Susan knows that for her query to be accurate she should focus on the specific stat areas for the South Peninsula (28115 through 28540), the North Peninsula (31132 through 31820), and the Kuskokwim River (33511 through 33520). Susan moves her cursor to the CODE RANGES: text box and places the insertion point inside the first set of parentheses. Here she enters the previously listed stat areas (being careful to add a leading zero as requested by the dialog box instruction message) and then clicks on the OK button. She is returned to the TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box. If she found it necessary, she could continue in this dialog box to select on parameter groups and then make specific parameter selections, or just correct parameter selections she has already made. ***Note: Well defined parameter selections should be used to narrow the focus of your data search. This can be critical to the success of your report or query, as reports or queries for which the focus is too broad may not produce or display the data in such a manner as to be truly useful. In addition, broad-based data searches can be very time consuming, delaying your own report or query and locking up the Fish Ticket System Historical Database to access by others.*** Susan is satisfied with the selections she has made and clicks on the OK button to continue. The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box displays.

Susan's request will automatically receive a default job priority level and routing of output options as shown in this dialog box. If she wishes to change these options she can do so now. Susan would like to eventually copy the TIX Crosstab data file to her *c:* drive so she requests a file routing of AUTO-COPY from the ROUTING OF OUTPUT combo box (the complete TIX Crosstab data extract file will be copied to her server from where it can be transferred, via a file management utility, DOS, or Queue's self-routing option, to her *c:* drive). She would also like to store this query request as a template so she can use it

or modify it in the future. She clicks on the STORE MY TEMPLATE AFTER RUNNING QUERY check box and then enters a name into the TITLE: text box. In addition, she types in a brief template description into the TEMPLATE DESCRIPTION: text box (Fig. 3.2). This is the first time Susan has used TIX so she does not yet have a Requester ID number (if she did have a number she could now enter it in the REQUESTER ID text box located at the top of the dialog box). Susan clicks on the OK button and the REQUESTER dialog box displays.

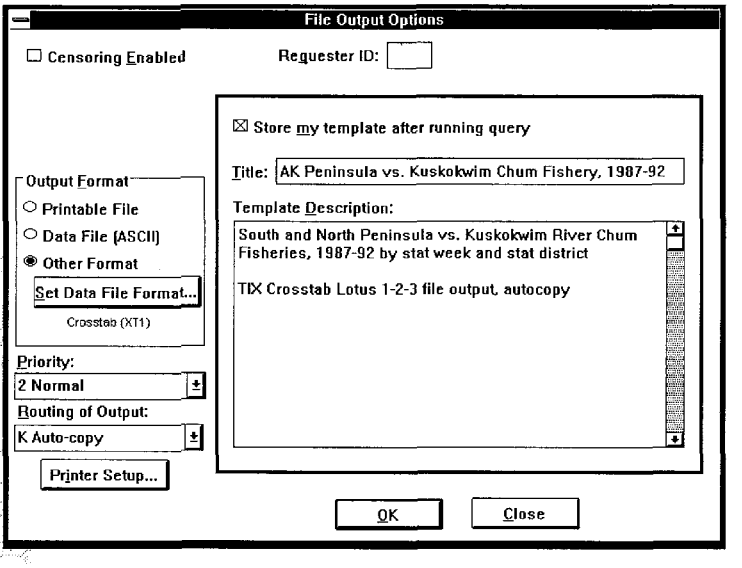


Figure 3.2 The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box with completed title and template description sections.

The REQUESTER dialog box contains many text boxes for the requester's name, region, address, phone and facsimile number. The TYPE: combo box will also be used to identify the type of requester. Susan types the requested information into the text boxes, identifies herself as an ADF&G requester in the TYPE: combo box, then clicks on the ADD button. She is added to the requester table and her Requester ID number displays next to the ID: section of the dialog box. In the future she can bypass this dialog box by entering this ID number into the REQUESTER ID text box in the preceding FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box. Susan clicks on the OK button and TIX returns her to the TIX main screen—selected query parameters and options are visible in the screen's description fields (Fig. 3.3).

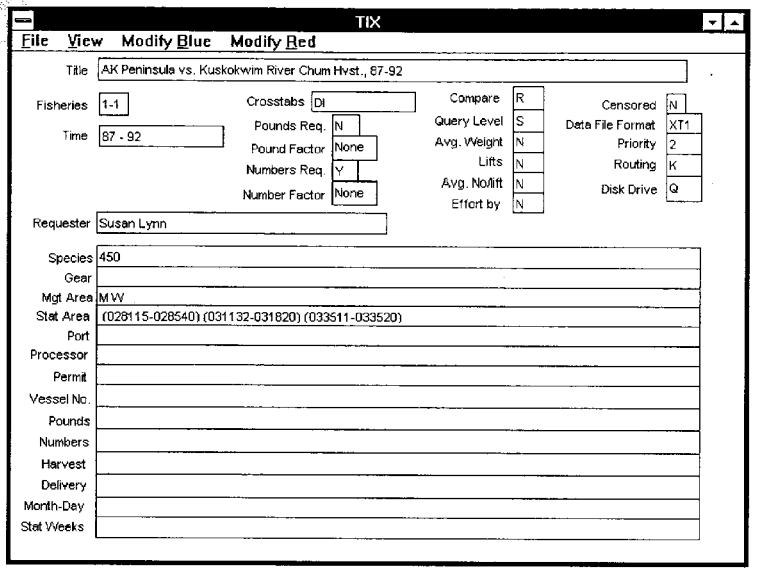


Figure 3.3
The TIX main screen with selected title, parameter, and output options displayed.

At this point if Susan wanted to change any of the query parameters from those indicated she could double-click on that specific parameter or option field in the TIX main screen and a corresponding dialog box would display allowing her to make changes or corrections to that parameter or option. (For example, clicking on the SPECIES box of the TIX main screen will open up the SPECIES CODES SELECTION dialog box. Additions or deletions can be made to the species selections indicated in this dialog box, then the OK button clicked on to accept the changes and return the user to the TIX main screen.)

Susan looks over the TIX main screen and decides she is ready to run the query. She opens the FILE menu and selects the RUN command. A message box appears identifying the requester's data file extraction or print job by number. Susan's job number is 1980.

By selecting the JOB QUEUE command from the VIEW menu, Susan can open up a special companion utility known as Queue. Queue allows users to view the status of their query or report request, as well as the parameter specifications, chronology, routing, and printing options of their job. Queue can also be used to get a view of the output data file (see the *TIX User's Guide*, Chapter 6: "Monitoring Your Queries with

Queue" for an in-depth look at this utility's features and capabilities). Susan clicks on the button labeled PENDING ANY PROCESSING and Queue updates the PENDING JOBS list box to show her job #1980 processing (the job is actually identified by the title T01980 2, the job "date/time stamp," and her Logon ID, SUSANL—Fig. 3.4). (Susan's jobs will be further indicated by a small dot in the left margin of the PENDING JOBS list box. This dot acts as a visual cue to indicate the current user's jobs whether they be listed in the PENDING JOBS list box or the right-hand list box—the title of which changes to match different requests.) She double-clicks

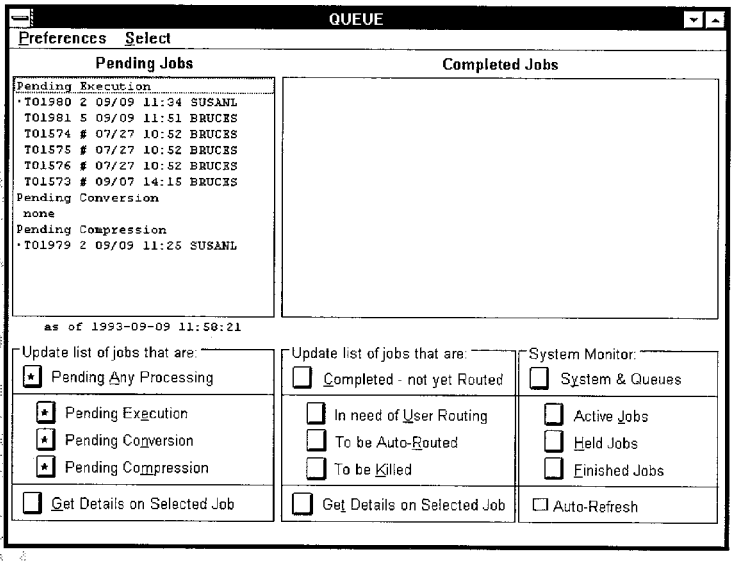


Figure 3.4 The Queue utility main window displaying pending jobs.

on the her job entry line in the PENDING JOBS box and a job details window appears with her current job file name–*t01980Z._2X*—shown in the title bar.

Clicking on the ALL DETAILS button reveals complete job information, including a job cover sheet, chronology, specifications, and brief output data. Susan could also just click on individual VIEW buttons to view only the listed item (Fig. 3.5). By looking at the STATUS box and checking on the job chronology from time to time Susan will be able to see when her job is finished. Susan requested the AUTO-COPY routing option back in the TIX's FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box, so the system has copied a self-extracting, compressed file

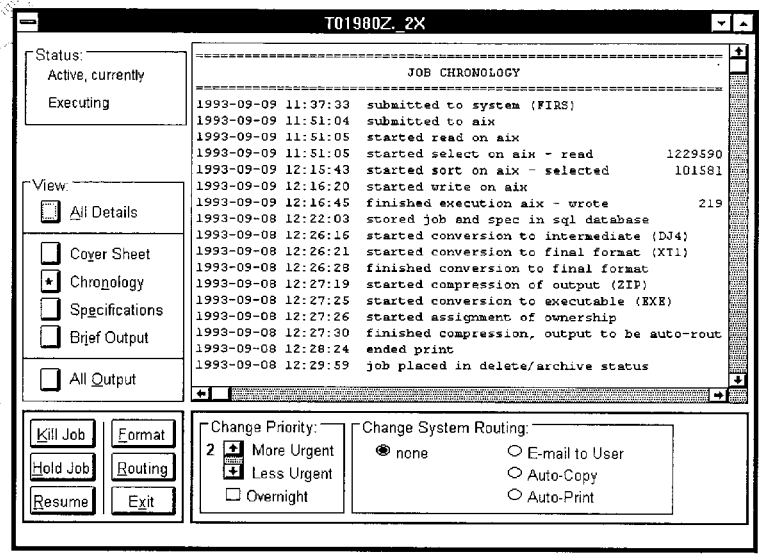


Figure 3.5
Displaying a job's chronology is just one of many options provided by Queue's job details window.

of the TIX Crosstab output to Susan's attached server. Because Susan would really like the output on her *c:* drive rather than on the database server she has several options to transfer the output. She could use a file management utility such as File Manger or XTree, or a DOS window and DOS commands, to copy the file *t01980.exe* from the server location to her *c:* drive. But the simplest option is for Susan to copy the output file from the server to her *c:* drive through Queue. She clicks on the ROUTING button located in the lower left-hand corner of the current job details window. This opens the SPECIFY ROUTING dialog box (Fig. 3.6). The COPY TO: radio button will be selected and a file server indicated. Susan would like to copy the self-extracting, compressed TIX Crosstab output file from the server location to her c: drive, so she clicks on the COPY button in the SELF-ROUTING section box.

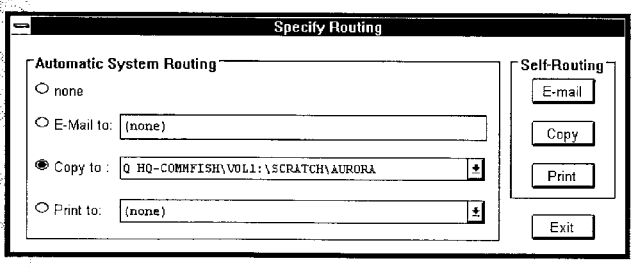


Figure 3.6
Output routing may be changed by way of the SPECIFY ROUTING dialog box.

The COPY JOB dialog box appears (Fig. 3.7). Susan clicks on the *c:* drive listing to give the system a path to which it can copy her new file (*t01980.exe*). The file she is about to copy is an executable file containing com-

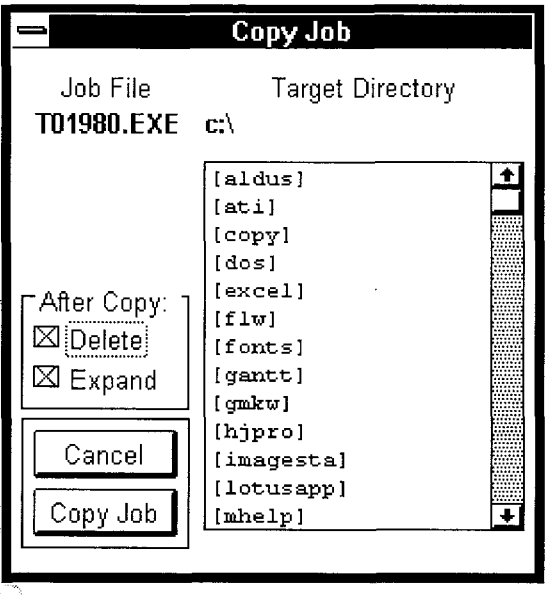


Figure 3.7
The TIX compressed, executable output file can be copied to a user-designated destination by way of the COPY JOB dialog box.

pressed files of her job's cover sheet (*t01980.e*), chronology (*t01980.c*), specifications (*t01980.s*), brief output (*t01980.b*), a place-holding spreadsheet temporary file (*t01980.tmp*), a Lotus 1-2-3 Crosstab spreadsheet file (*t01980.wk1*), and her original TIX data file (*t01980.dat*). TIX will normally copy the executable file over to the drive specified by the user (the *c:* drive in this case), then execute it, which in turn expands all the other files out into the same drive. If the DELETE AFTER COPYING check box is marked TIX will delete the original job request once the copy process has occurred (this is done to conserve network space). Susan wants the files to be expanded and the original job request deleted from the system so she clicks on the DELETE AFTER COPYING check box and clicks on the COPY JOB button locate at the bottom of the dialog box (the EXPAND check box is defaulted to). A message box appears asking Susan if she would like the output file (*t01980.exe*) expanded into her *c:* drive. She clicks on the YES button. The EXPAND window (DOS) appears briefly as the file is copied into Susan's *c:* drive and then is expanded (decompressed).

Susan can now import the newly created file, *t01980.wk1,* into Excel and work on it. (As the file is in a Lotus 1-2-3 file format, any application capable of opening or importing a 1-2-3 file could be used.) Susan opens the file into Excel and sees that a couple of rows and columns need to be deleted to clean up the worksheet (some Lotus 1-2-3 Crosstab files will come in "cleaner" than others). She finishes restructuring the data, relabels the column headers to better define the area fisheries, and selects the print area.

With the print area still selected, Susan selects the NEW command from the FILE menu and then CHART from the NEW dialog box. She clicks on the OK button and a new Excel window appears titled CHART1. Her data is charted using Excels default bar chart gallery selection. Susan changes the gallery selection to a 3-D area chart as this may better display the relationship of the harvest numbers and timings. She then adds a legend, main page title, x- and y-axis titles, a file identification footer, and changes the colors used to better match the black and white output of her printer.

Susan prints the chart (Fig. 3.8) and presents it at a meeting with the Kuskokwim Rivers residents. She points out that the peak harvest of the Kuskokwim River chum fishery occurs several weeks prior to the peak harvest of the North Peninsula chum fishery which would indicate that in all likelihood the North Peninsula fishers were not generally getting chum salmon destined for the Kuskokwim River. The South Peninsula chum fishery, on the other hand, could be influencing the Kuskokwim River chum harvest numbers but more research and evaluation is needed to validate or invalidate the Kuskokwim River resident's claims. The Kuskokwim River residents examine her chart and figures and then agree with her assessment.

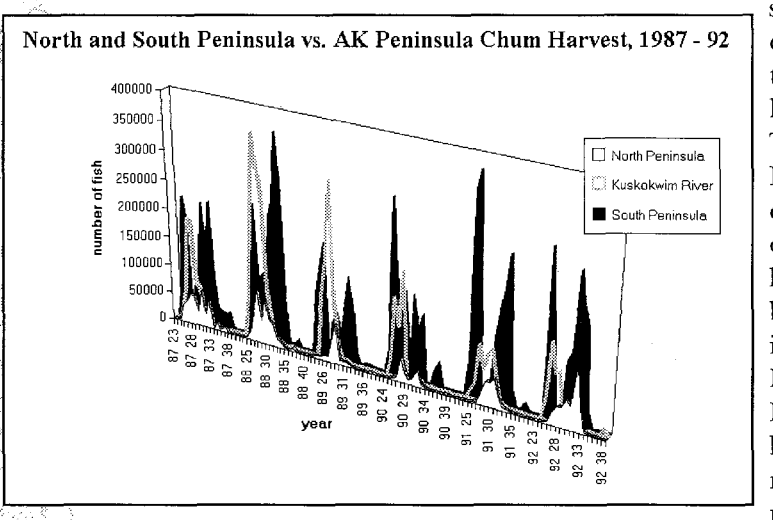
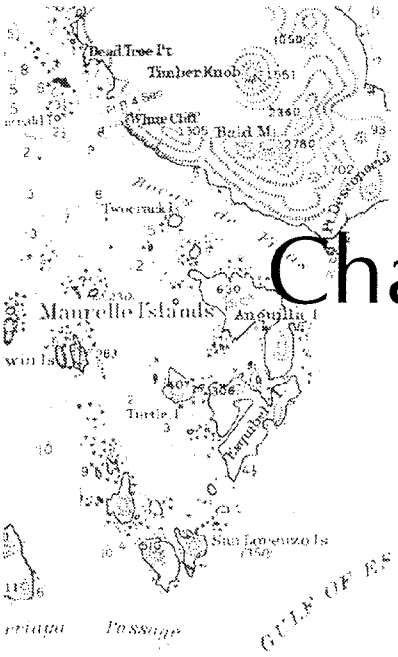
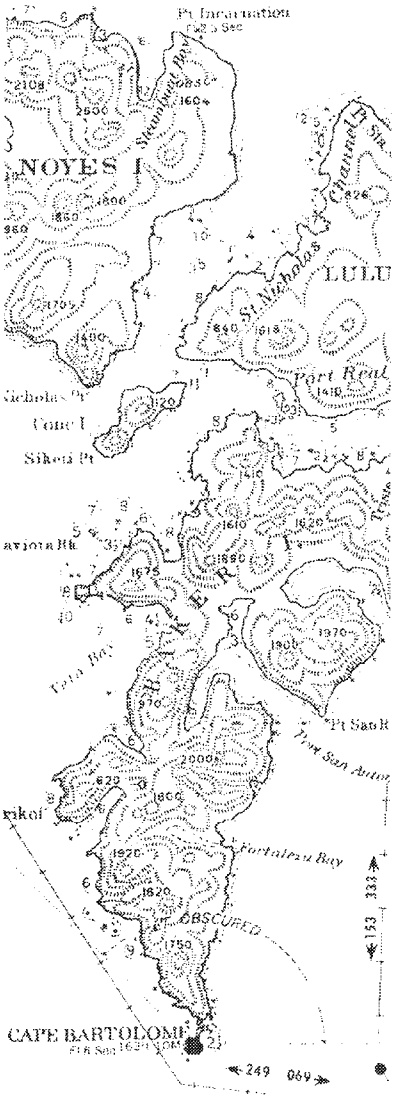


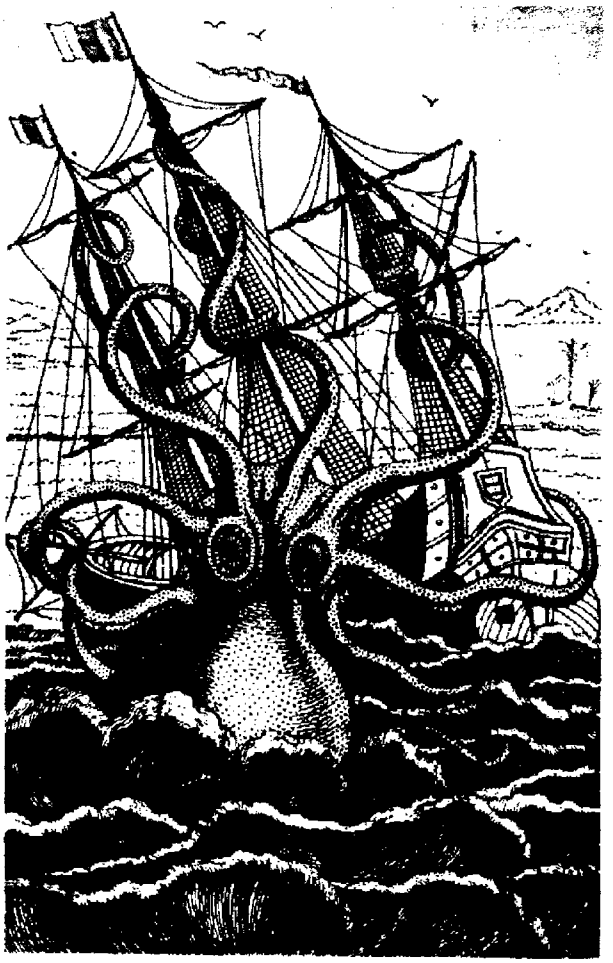
Figure 3.8
A chart produced with a TIX Crosstab output file and Excel.



Chapter 4

Spreadsheet Production with TIX Crosstab Queries





Features Illustrated in this Example

- TIX Lotus Crosstab 1-2-3 file creation
- Using Queue to view brief output of TIX jobs
- Routing output to E-mail using Queue
- Spreadsheet production with Crosstab files and Quattro Pro

Togiak Herring Fishery, 1983–1992

George, an Anchorage Commercial Fisheries herring biometrician, is trying to compare the Togiak herring catch by purse seines and herring gillnets for the last 10 years to see if a disproportional amount of the harvest is going to one gear over the other. He intends to present his findings at a meeting in Juneau on the following day. Because time is short, he plans to look over the brief data output in the TIX companion utility, Queue, then have TIX E-mail the self-extracting, compressed output file directly to a coworker in Juneau. When George arrives there the following morning he will expand the file, import the newly created TIX Crosstab Lotus 1-2-3 file into Quattro Pro for Windows, and then produce a spreadsheet illustrating the catch comparisons.

After roughing out a model spreadsheet George comes to the conclusion that a TIX Crosstab query will be required to best illustrate the data. He opens TIX by double-clicking on the TIX icon, then enters his logon ID and password, and clicks on the OK button. The TIX main screen appears and George selects the FILE menu. Here he selects the NEW CROSSTAB... command. The REQUIRED DATA FOR CUSTOM QUERY dialog box appears. George clicks on the FISHERY RANGE drop-down combo boxes and changes them to the 2 HERRING selections. He wishes information for the last 10 years so he places his cursor insertion point on the left-hand YEAR RANGE box, clicks, and types in *83* (for 1983). He presses the tab key to move his insertion point into the right-hand box and types in *92* (for 1992)—Fig. 4.1. He clicks on the OK button to continue. The CROSSTAB dialog box appears (Fig 3.1).

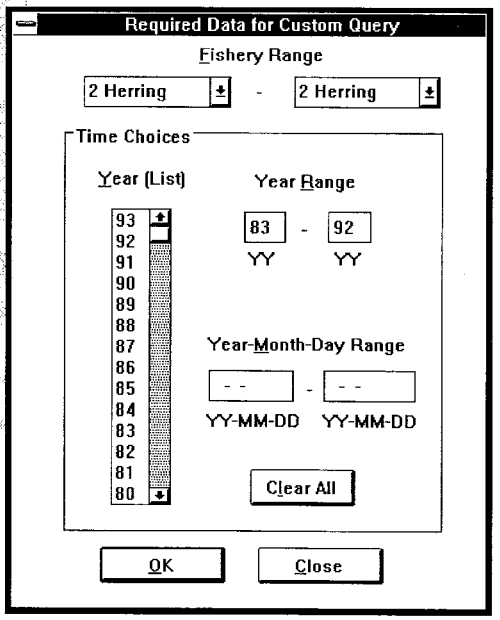


Figure 4.1 Fishery and year selections can be made in the REQUIRED DATA FOR CUSTOM QUERY dialog box.

Because George plans to use this information in a spreadsheet form, he should now decide just what kinds of vertical and horizontal parameters he will want represented. After some thought and reference to other spreadsheets he has found useful in the past, he decides to have the vertical axis of the spreadsheet distinguished by the time span of the query (sorted by years and stat weeks) and the horizontal axis distinguished by the two gear types, purse seine and herring gillnet. To accomplish this, George moves his cursor to the VERTICAL CHOICES: section of the dialog box and clicks on the line labeled A YEAR, then clicks on the IN→ button to move it to the VERTICAL ORDER: section box. He goes back to the VERTICAL CHOICES: section box and clicks on D STAT WEEK, then clicks on the IN→ button which moves the D STAT WEEK sort parameter over to the VERTICAL ORDER: section box. The vertical sort order parameters have now been selected. George moves the cursor up to the HORIZONTAL: sort order combo box in the dialog box's upper right-hand corner. He clicks on the combo box's DOWN ARROW button which reveals a list of possible horizontal sort parameters. Again, George would like the spreadsheet's horizontal axis to show the gear types so he selects on the line labeled S GEAR. Now the horizontal sort parameter has been selected.

George wants to compare the catch (in numbers of fish) by each gear type so he moves his cursor to the SUM section box and clicks on the NUMBERS radio button (Fig. 4.2). He looks over the dialog box to make sure it is complete and then clicks on the OK button. The TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box appears (Fig. 2.7).

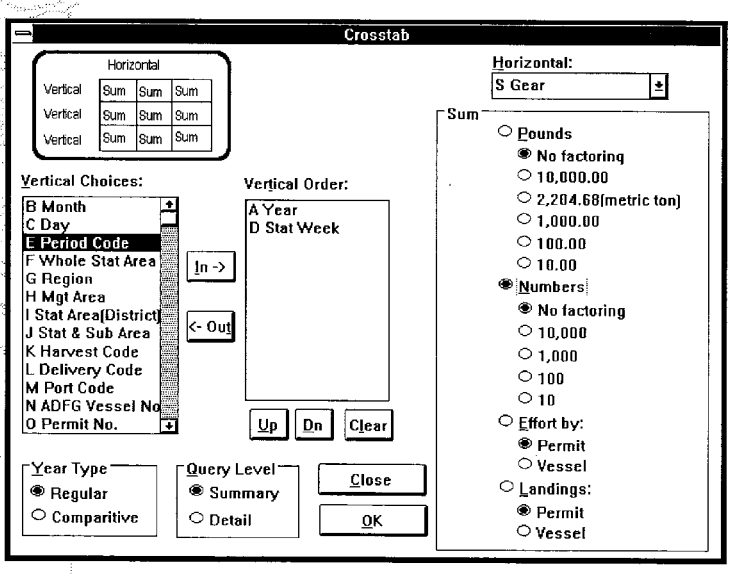
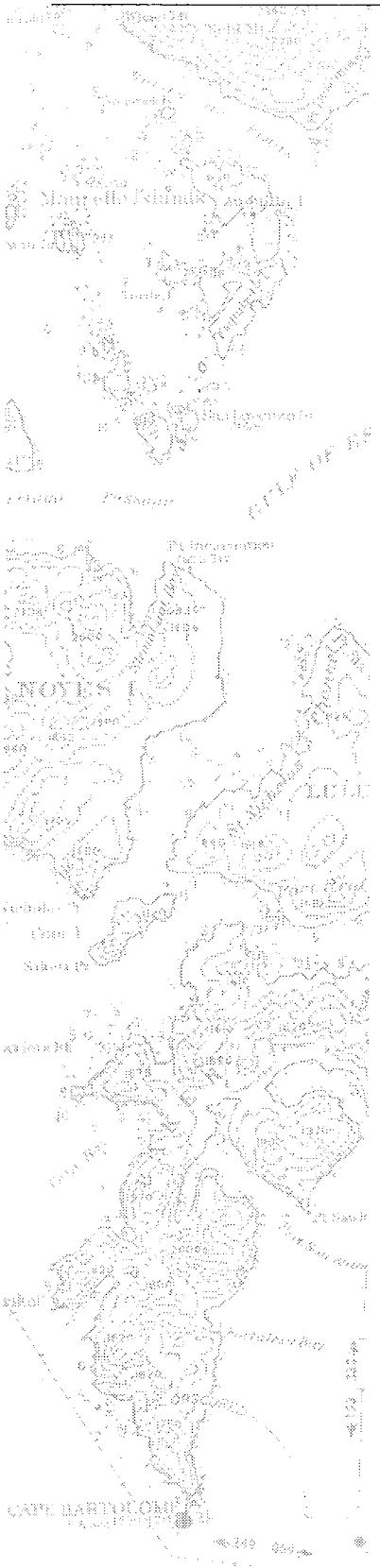


Figure 4.2 The final format of your Crosstab data will defined to a large degree by the selections made in the CROSSTAB dialog box.



It is from this dialog box that George will select additional parameters by which to narrow the focus of his TIX custom query. George decides that he should probably select most of herring species codes (except code 230–Herring by-products and code 235—food), the specific gear codes for purse seine and herring gillnet, and the management area of Bristol Bay (in other queries he might have to use specific stat areas as well, in this instance Togiak is the only herring fishery in Bristol Bay so the whole management area can be used). George clicks on the SPECIES, GEAR, and MGT AREA (management area) check boxes and then clicks on the SELECT... button. The SPECIES CODES SELECTION dialog box displays and George selects herring codes 231, 232, 233, and 234 (Fig. 23) by clicking on the individual lines in the CODES AND DESCRIPTION LIST: list box (alternatively he could have typed in the species code numbers in the CODES ONLY LIST: or CODE RANGES: text boxes), then clicks on the OK button. The GEAR CODES SELECTION dialog box displays and George selects 01 PURSE SEINE and 34 HERRING GILLNET by selecting them from the CODES AND DESCRIPTION LIST: list box (again, he could have typed the code numbers directly into the CODES ONLY LIST: text box) and then clicks on the OK button. The third selection dialog box (the MANAGEMENT AREA AND REGION CODES SELECTION dialog box) displays. George selects the Bristol Bay management area code T by clicking on it in the CODES AND DESCRIPTION LIST: list box then clicks on the OK button. He is returned to the TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box. *(Note how the SPECIES, GEAR, and MGT AREA check boxes and labels have changed color from black to green to show that selections have been made from their respective selection dialog boxes. If George wants to reopen any of these boxes he need only recheck the appropriate check box and click on the SELECT... button.)* George could request additional parameter controlling dialog boxes by clicking on additional check boxes and clicking on the SELECT... button, but because he is finished making these selections and ready to move on, he clicks on the OK button. The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box appears.

The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box contains controls for the job priority level, output options, printer selection, report or query title, template storage and identification, and requester identification number input. George wants to

examine the output file in Queue before he routes it via E-mail to Juneau so he leaves the ROUTING OF OUTPUT combo box set to the default, DECIDE LATER IN QUEUE. In addition, he wants to store a template of this query request so he clicks on the STORE MY TEMPLATE AFTER RUNNING QUERY check box. He also wishes to title the output and template so he can more readily spot it in his stored templates list and in Queue. He types in a title and template description into the appropriate text boxes. George is a frequent user of the TIX system so he has his requester identification number memorized. His last actions in this dialog box are to type in his Requester ID number into the REQUESTER ID: text box (Fig. 4.3) and to click on the dialog box's OK button.

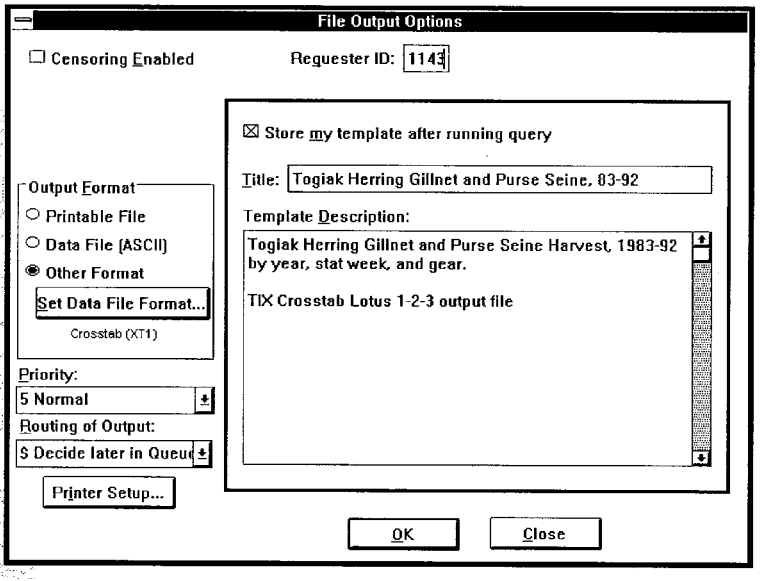


Figure 4.3
A completed FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box including a request for a Crosstab format and stored template, plus an entered title, template description, and Requester ID number.

The dialog boxes, which have been appearing in cascading windows, disappear and the TIX main screen appears with George's parameter selections and options indicated. George looks over the screen, double-checking his selections and parameters settings. Everything looks fine so he selects the RUN command from the FILE drop-down menu. A job number identification box appears listing his job number as 2014.

George realizes that the processing of this job may take some time so he moves on to other work for a while.

Later that afternoon George decides to check on the status of his job. He opens TIX and selects the JOB QUEUE command from the VIEW menu. The Queue utility opens displaying empty PENDING JOBS and COMPLETED JOBS list boxes. George clicks on the PENDING ANY PROCESSING button located in the left-middle section of the dialog box. A list of pending jobs is displayed in the PENDING JOBS list box. George looks and but fails to see his job (#2014) listed. He decides that the job is probably done running and thus would not be listed in the pending job's list. George next clicks on the COMPLETED - NOT YET ROUTED button located in the bottom middle section of the dialog box. A list of all completed jobs held in the TIX queue displays. As George searches for his job there are several clues that will assist him: 1) the job listing will contain the job number T02014 5 (with the number 5 referring to the priority level of the job), 2) the date and time stamps will indicate when the job was submitted, 3) the title George entered in the FILE OUTPUT OPTION dialog box will be visible to some degree, and 4) all of George's jobs will automatically be marked with small dot in the far left-hand margin of the COMPLETED (or PENDING) JOBS list box(es)—Fig. 4.4.

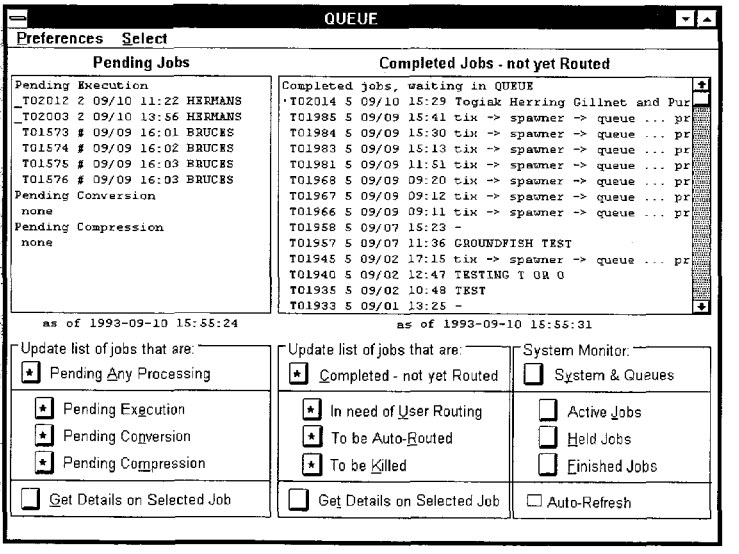


Figure 4.4
The user's completed job can be identified by a small dot in the left-hand margin, in addition to the date and time stamp and the job title.

George spots his job listing and double-clicks on it. A job details window opens specifically for this job. To view details of his job George can either click on the ALL DETAILS button

(which will display the job cover sheet, chronology, specifications, and an abbreviated job output data file) or he may click on one of the specific VIEW command buttons and display only that job option. George clicks on the CHRONOLOGY button and a detailed chronology of his job #2014 displays. The last line, FINISHED COMPRESSION, OUTPUT HELD IN QUEUE, indicates that the job is done and the created output file is ready to be viewed in Queue and can then be further routed. Specific routing can be selected in the CHANGE SYSTEM ROUTING: section box of the job details window or in the SPECIFY ROUTING dialog box opened by clicking on the ROUTING button (found in the lower-left corner of the job details window).

The easiest routing in this instance, to achieve what George ultimately wants (to work on a data extract compatible with Quattro in Juneau), will be to electronically mail the self-extracting, compressed output file (in this example *t02014.exe*) to himself then forward it on to a coworker in Juneau. George clicks on the E-MAIL TO USER radio button in the CHANGE SYSTEM ROUTING: section box of the job details window. A CHANGES SAVE and CANCEL buttons appear prompting the user to specify whether the change he just made should be saved or canceled (Fig. 4.5). George clicks on the SAVE button and a message box appears, again questioning whether

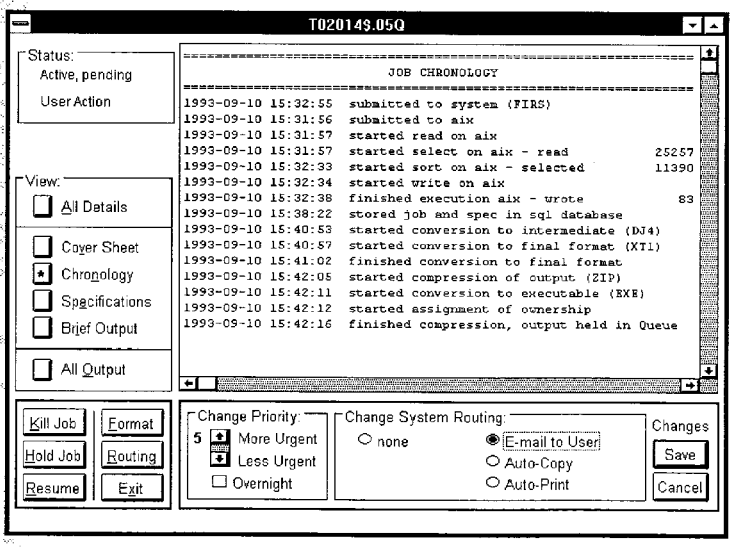
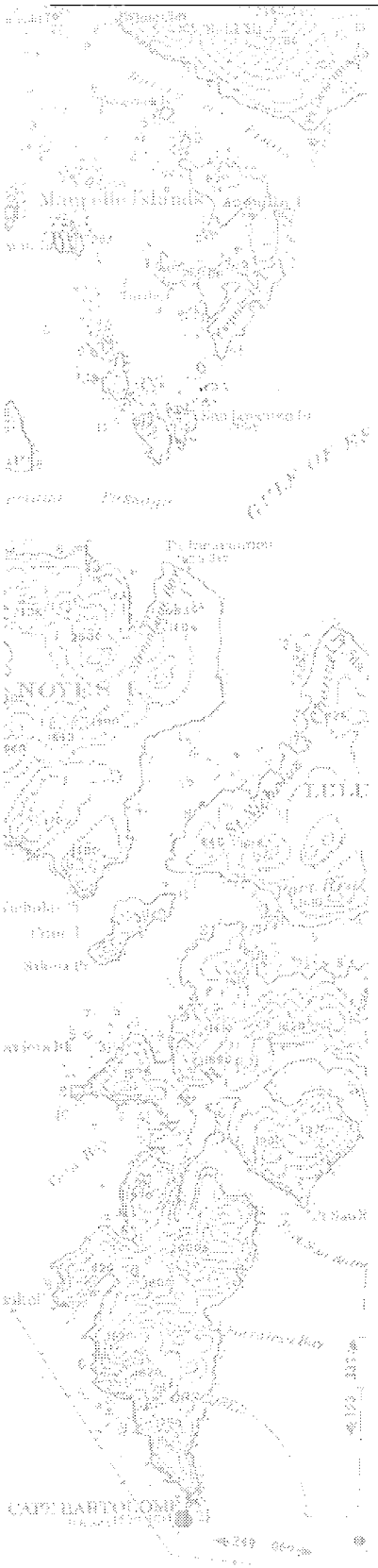


Figure 4.5
If no routing was specified in the FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box the job will be held in queue awaiting further user action (as can be seen here in Queue's job details window).



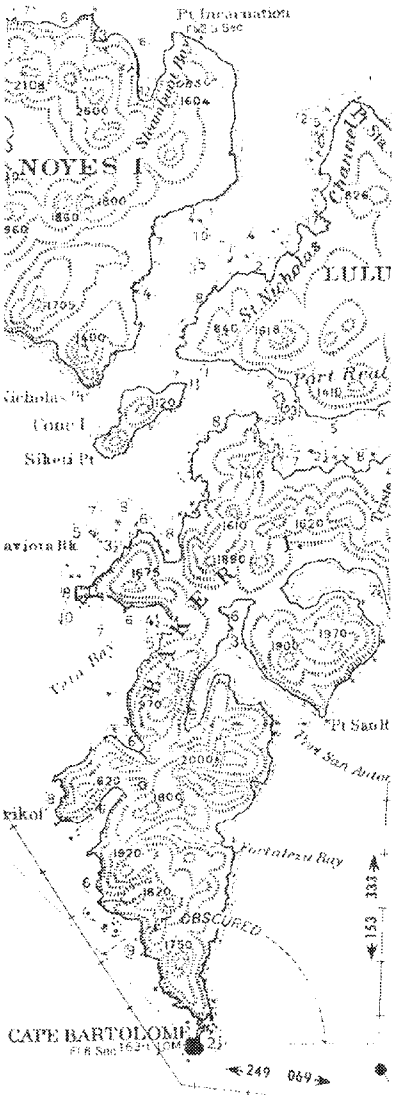
the changes were intentional or not. He clicks on the OK button to confirm that he wants the changes to the job details window saved.

The system will now route his job as specified. George opens his mailbox, verifies that the output file was indeed attached, and then forwards the mail message with a brief explanation to the Juneau coworker.

George's flight to Juneau the next morning is uneventful. A couple of bags of peanuts and a few sodas later he arrives in Juneau. After settling into his coworker's office, George has the fellow pull up his mailbox and copies the attached output file to a local drive. He then executes the file which automatically expands itself to include a TIX Crosstab Lotus 1-2-3 file, a raw data file, and several TIX system files.

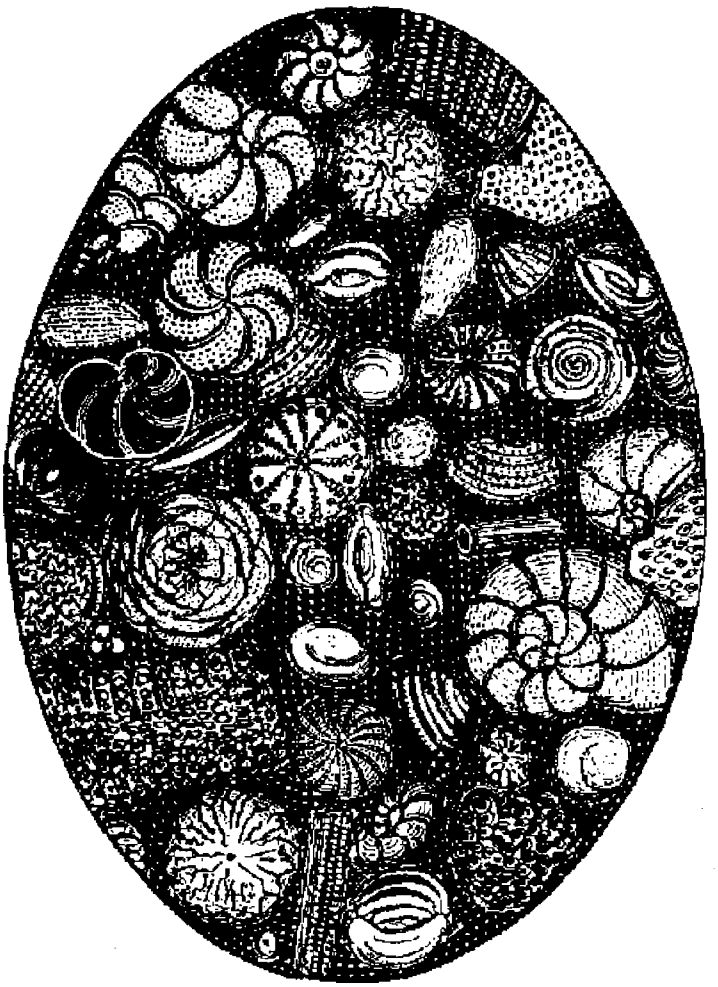
George retrieves the Lotus Crosstab 1-2-3 file, *t02014.wk1,* into Quattro Pro for Windows. He then prepares a formatted spreadsheet by restructuring the columns and rows as necessary, relabeling axis headers, creating a spreadsheet title, re-summing the data so it will present totals at the bottom, etc. He save his new worksheet file as *togiak92.wb1.*

George prints out copies of the spreadsheet to present at his afternoon meeting.



Chapter 5

Creating Database files with TIX Custom Queries




Features Illustrated in this Example

- TIX Custom Query for database output file
- Default censoring of reports and queries
- Custom Query file format selection
- Viewing brief output with Queue
- Routing of output with Queue

King and Tanner Crab Catches by ADF&G Vessel number, lbs., catch number, species and management area, 1985–1992

Ernest, an ADF&G shellfish biometrician based in Juneau, needs to estimate king and Tanner crab fishery lengths for various pot limit scenarios. First, he plans to have TIX pull data from the Fish Ticket System database for the years 1985–1992 and export it in an R:BASE file format. He will then compare and combine it with R:BASE data from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission database and pot registration records obtained from the area offices. These data will be used to determine number of vessels by length category and average catch per pot historically to model estimated fishery duration under different pot limits by species and management area.

The job at hand is complex but the TIX end of the solution is straightforward and fairly easy. Ernest double-clicks on the TIX icon in Windows, enters his logon ID and password and clicks on the OK button. The TIX main screen displays. To produce an R:BASE data file from TIX he will want to use a TIX NEW... custom query (not a predefined report or TIX Crosstab query). Ernest selects the NEW... command from the FILE menu (Fig. 5.1). The REQUIRED DATA FOR CUSTOM QUERY dialog box appears.

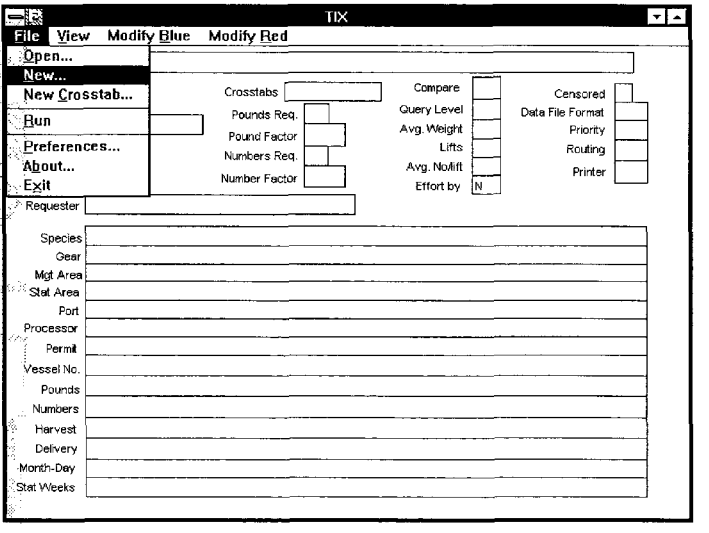


Figure 5.1 To begin a TIX custom query for creating a database output file select the NEW... command from the FILE menu.

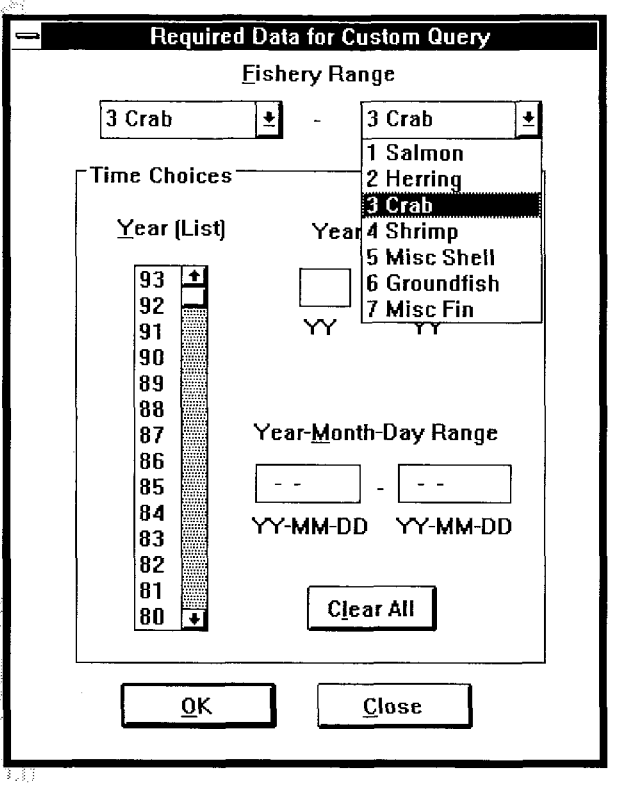


Figure 5.2
Queries on individual fisheries or ranges of fisheries may be requested through the REQUIRED DATA FOR CUSTOM QUERY dialog box. In this example we will query on only the crab fishery.

Ernest is starting a crab query so he clicks on the arrows of the FISHERY RANGE combo boxes (they now indicate a 1 SALMON selection) and changes each to show the 3 CRAB selection (Fig. 5.2). Next, he moves the cursor to the YEAR RANGE text boxes and places the cursor insertion point in the left-hand box. He types *85*, presses the tab key, and then types *92* (for a year range of 1985–1992). Ernest clicks on the OK button to close this dialog box and bring up the SORT AND NUMBERS REQUEST dialog box.

Ernest looks over the sort parameters listed in the SORT ORDER CHOICES: list box. He selects sort parameter A YEAR then clicks on the IN→ button to insert the selection into the SORT ORDER: list box. He does the same for the R SPECIES, H MGT AREA, and N ADFG VESSEL NO. sort parameters. Having placed the four sort order parameters in the SORT ORDER: list box, he now examines the order in which they are listed. The order of the parameters in the SORT ORDER: list box is very important as this will define the organization of the query. By selecting the sort parameters (by clicking them one at a time in the SORT ORDER: list box) and using the UP or DN (down) buttons located below the list box he corrects the order of the sort parameters so as to best organize the query for his purpose. The query will default to pounds and numbers being shown without factoring which is fine so he leaves those settings alone. He does, however, wish to have effort by vessels not permits so he clicks on the

EFFORT BY check box then selects the VESSEL radio button (Fig. 5.3). Ernest looks over the dialog box. Everything is in order so he clicks on the OK button to continue. The TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box appears.

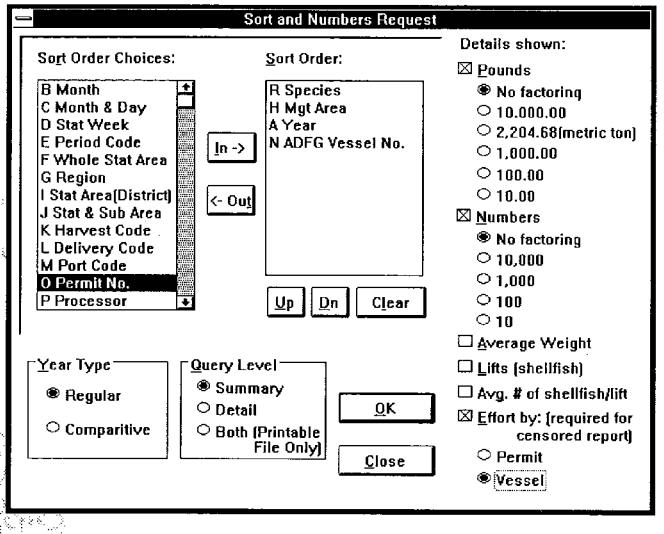


Figure 5.3
The SORT AND NUMBERS REQUEST dialog box allows users to more precisely define the final layout and details of the query through a selection of specific parameters and options.

Ernest wants to specify both the species and management areas for the query so he click on their parameter group check boxes and clicks the SELECT... button. The SPECIES CODES SELECTION dialog box opens and he selects (clicks on them in the CODES AND DESCRIPTION LIST: list box) the species codes he wishes to include in the query, then clicks on the OK button (Fig. 5.4). The MANAGEMENT AREA/REGION CODES SELECTION dialog box appears and Ernest selects the codes *O,Q,R,T,* and *Z* in CODES AND DESCRIPTION LIST: list box and clicks on the OK button . He is returned to the TICKET SELECTION CRITERIA dialog box where he clicks on the OK button to continue.

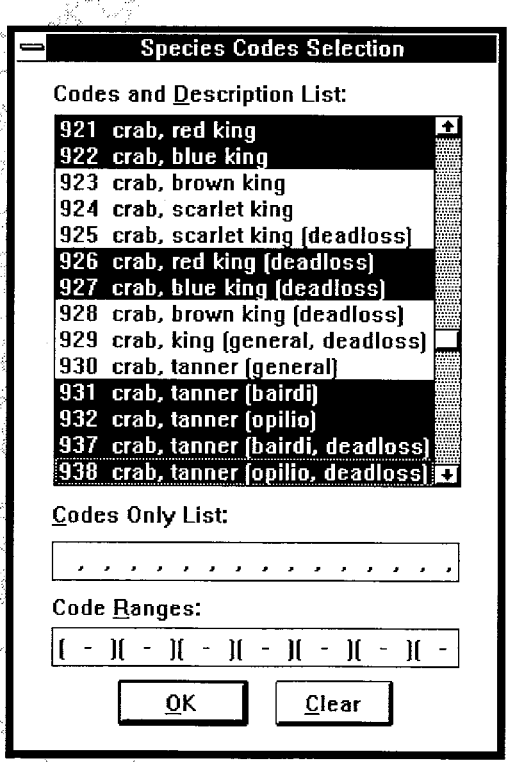


Figure 5.4
Queries can be made on an individual or group of species from within the SPECIES CODES SELECTION dialog box.

The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box appears. Ernest notes that the CENSORING ENABLED check box is checked by default. ***(Note: Because of the highly confidential nature of queries or reports detailing the effort by permits or vessels, censoring for these queries or reports is automatic. Censoring will be***

done on data for which the effort by permits or vessels number is below 3. The TIX user must unmark the CENSORING ENABLED check box in the FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box if he or she wishes to disable the auto-censoring function. It then becomes his or her sole responsibility to keep such a query or report confidential.) Ernest leaves the CENSORING ENABLED check box marked as he wants TIX to automatically censor the data in his query.

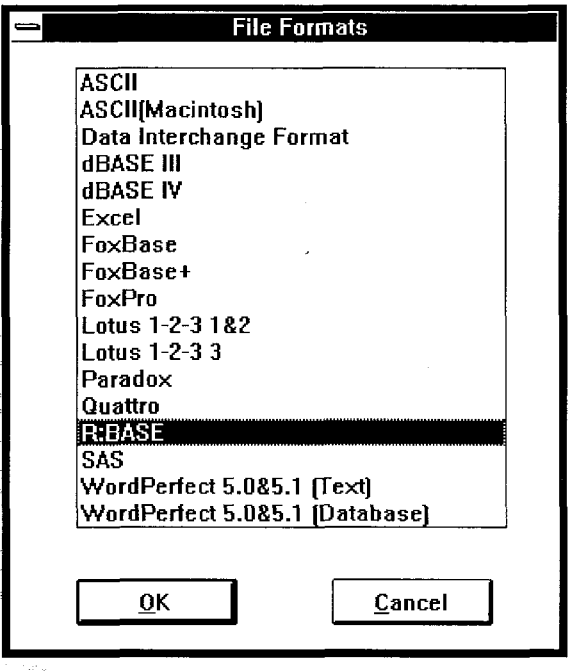


Figure 5.5
Numerous output file formats are available for selection from the FILE FORMATS dialog box.

Ernest would like the data output in an R:BASE file format (*.rbf*) so he clicks on the OTHER FORMAT radio button in the OUTPUT FORMAT section box, then clicks on the SET DATA FILE FORMAT... button. The FILE FORMATS dialog box displays showing a list box of file format options. Ernest selects R:BASE then clicks the OK button (Fig. 5.5). The currently selected file format type and/or extension is listed below the SET DATA FILE FORMAT... button for quick reference.

Next, Ernest clicks on the STORE MY TEMPLATE AFTER RUNNING QUERY check box, enters a title and template description in the TITLE: and TEMPLATE DESCRIPTION: text boxes, then enters his requester ID number in the REQUESTER ID: text box and clicks on the dialog box OK button.

The cascading dialog boxes disappear to reveal the TIX main screen once again. The parameter and option selections are indicated as well as the query title. Ernest reviews the selections he has made and clicks on the RUN command from the FILE menu. A message box appears displaying Ernest's job number, 1817.

Thirty minutes later, using the Queue utility available via the JOB QUEUE command in the VIEW menu, Ernest checks on the status of his job. The job is complete and ready to be copied to his local drive. He double-clicks on the 1817 job line and a job details display window appears. Ernest would like to preview a portion of the output data file to make sure it will serve his purpose so he clicks on the BRIEF OUTPUT button in the VIEW section box. ***(Note: It is recommended that a user always view his data in a Queue job details window before routing it further. If the job is simple or the user is certain that he or she has made a proper query using all the correct sort orders and parameters, then auto-routing can be selected through the TIX FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box. If you are less than certain about the query performed check the output in Queue before routing.)*** After viewing the brief output data (Fig. 5.6), he is satisfied that the output and its sorting format are adequate for his purpose and he decides to route the output file to his server.

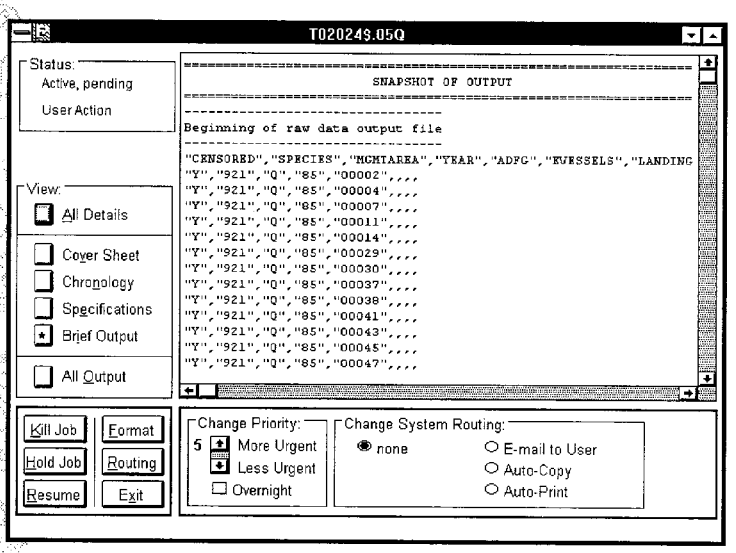


Figure 5.6
TIX users can view a brief output version of their data file through Queue's job details window to see if the data and its format is acceptable before routing or copying it to a final destination.

Ernest clicks on the AUTO-COPY radio button in the CHANGE SYSTEM ROUTING section box of the job details window. CHANGE SAVE and CANCEL buttons appear to the right of the section box and Ernest clicks on the SAVE button.

The SAVE CHANGE message box appears asking him to verify that he wants the routing changed. Ernest clicks on the YES button.

The routing changes will automatically be implemented and thus a copy of the self-extracting, compressed output file will be saved to the attached server. There are now several different ways he could handle the output file. Ernest could use a file management utility or DOS to copy the output file from the server to a local PC drive, in which case he could then execute the self-extracting, compressed output file and end up with the TIX R:BASE files (in R:BASE a database is defined by three specific-function *.rbf* files), output data file, and other system files. The other alternative, and the one Ernest will pursue, involves using Queue to copy and the auto-expand the output file to the local *c:* drive. He clicks on the ROUTING button in the job details window, then clicks on the COPY button in the SELF-ROUTING section box of the SPECIFY ROUTING dialog box (Fig. 5.7).

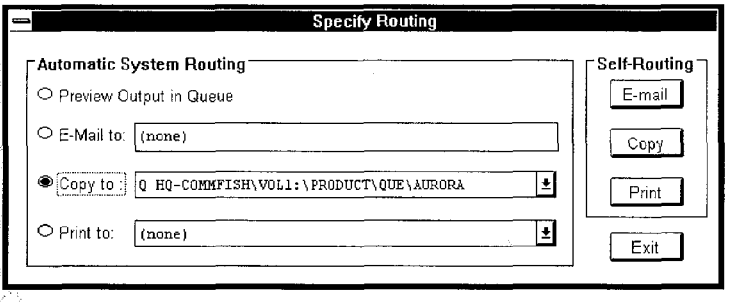


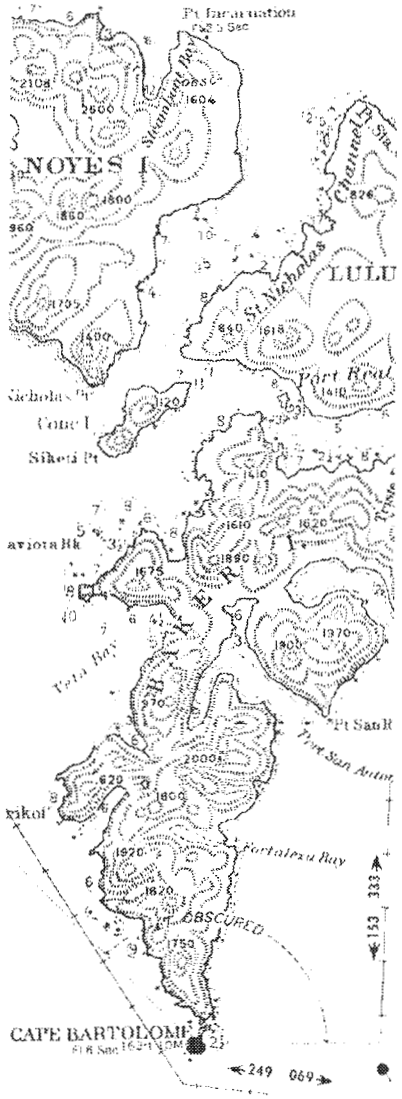
Figure 5.7
The SPECIFY ROUTING dialog box can provide for changes in output file routing.

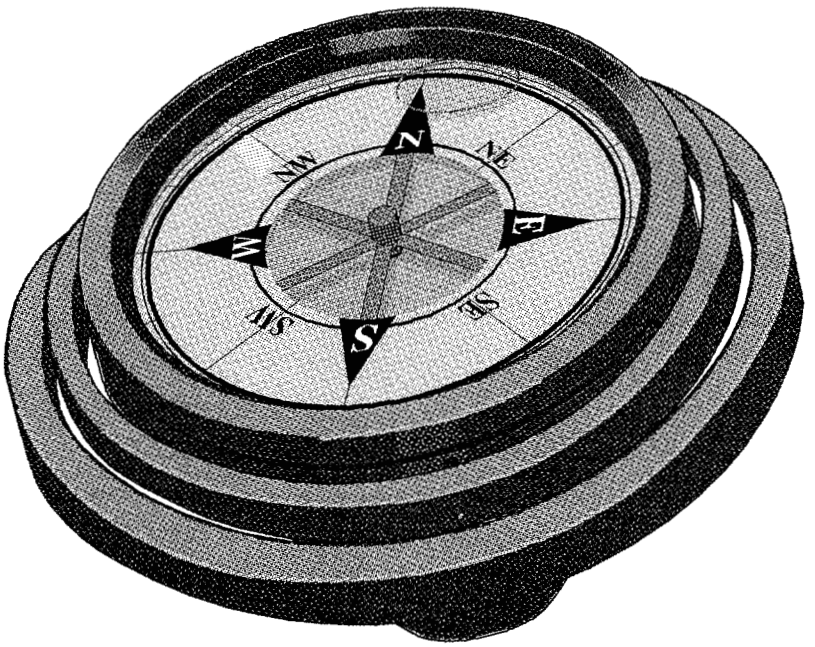
Through the newly displayed COPY JOB dialog box Ernest changes the routing to indicate the *c:* drive and then clicks on the COPY JOB button. A DOS window opens briefly as the output file is copied and expanded to the c: drive of the machine on which he is working.

Ernest can now close out the Queue utility and using R:BASE open the database named *t02024*. Once the database has been opened in R:BASE, Ernest can combine and compare the data with that from the CFEC R:BASE database and pot registration records from the fishery area offices, to create working models of different fishery scenarios. Based on the number of vessels by length category and the average historical catch per pot by species, management areas and pot limits, Ernest's models aid in the determination and setting of the final fishery durations.

Chapter 6

Advanced Topics





Advanced Topics

Query Options

As you set up queries within TIX you will find it beneficial to take advantage of the ability to set up preferences for basic report templates, predefined report types, and defaults for printer setups. In addition, while producing specific queries you may wish to specify particular output formatting or control the output priority or routing of the report data.

Two dialog boxes can play a major role in how easily and quickly TIX sets up queries and then handles their output. These dialog boxes are the PREFERENCES and the FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS boxes. The PREFERENCES dialog box (Fig. 6.1)—activated by the PREFERENCES... command from the FILE drop-down menu in the TIX main screen—gives you the ability to control a number of overall report defaults. Query defaults for templates and predefined reports can be set up from the PREFERENCES dialog box. Specifically, the user may ask TIX to first show templates rather than predefined reports (or vice versa) in the OPEN dialog box. The Predefined Report default can even include the type of fishery the user usually requests and TIX will then bring up those predefined reports first in the OPEN dialog box. The PREFERENCES dialog box also contains default setting controls for the number of lines per page, the report heading region designation (e.g., putting a 1 in the REGION: box will produce a "Southeastern Region" heading for your report pages), and gives the user control of his/her TIX Logon password. If you tend to work specifically with only one kind of report setting the preferences to default

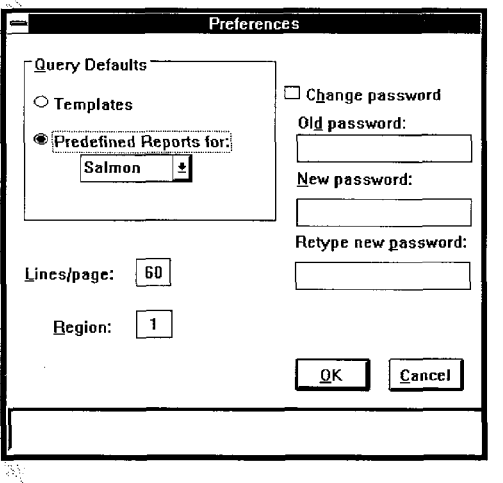


Figure 6.1
The PREFERENCES dialog box showing salmon predefined reports as the query default for the OPEN dialog box.

to that report type can speed up your work considerably. For an in-depth look at the use of the PREFERENCE dialog box please refer to the *TIX User's Guide,* chapter 7.

The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box appears (Fig. 6.2) after you have made predefined report, custom, or crosstab query criteria selections (such as species, gear, management area, etc.). This dialog box allows you to control the output

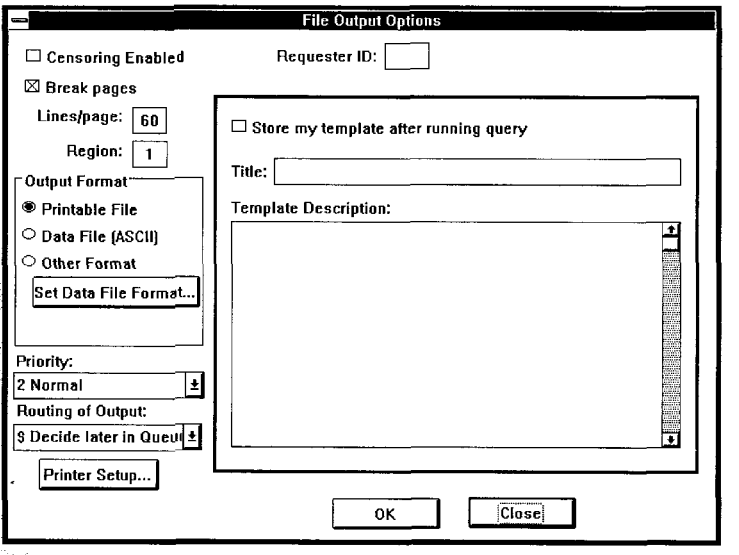


Figure 6.2
The FILE OUTPUT OPTIONS dialog box provides controls for output file formats and routing, printer setup, data censoring, template storage and identification, and more...

format of the file (which can vary depending on the report type: a printable file, an ASCII data file, or a number of file formats including Lotus 1-2-3, Excel, Quattro, dBASE, R:BASE, and SAS just to mention a few), the output censoring, priority, and routing, and the printer setup. In addition, this dialog box contains a check box labeled STORE MY TEMPLATE AFTER RUNNING QUERY. Storing a template of a commonly used or requested report can greatly expedite future reports by allowing you to call up the template, make any minor modifications necessary, and then run the new report. Further information concerning template design and use can be found in the *TIX User's Guide,* chapters 2, 3, and 4.

TIX is capable of very useful though complex custom queries and detailed predefined reports. Please refer to the *TIX User's Guide* for a more in-depth examination of all TIX features and functions.